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GRANT-JOHNSON

The President's Reply to General Grant's Letter.

Statements of Secretaries Seward, McCulloch, Randall, Browning and Welles.

Gen. Grant's Rejoinder Justifying His Recognition of Secretary Stanton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The expected rejoinder of the President to Gen. GRANT, which has been so many days in preparation, reached the General yesterday, as stated last night, and Congress this morning. The resolution called upon the President for a copy of it, and not upon the Secretary of War, as erroneously telegraphed in the House proceedings. The answer to the resolution was more prompt, if anything, than was that by the Secretary of War last week.

The President's letter fell tamely upon the House, as its statements were generally anticipated, and it was received with the general verdict of "nothing new" in it. But much more interest was felt to see what the several Cabinet Ministers would assert. The letters of Messrs. WELLES, MCCULLOCH and RANDALL were first read, and consisted, as will be seen, of a general affirmation of the correctness of the President's version of what was said in Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January. None of them, except Mr. RANDALL, are very positive or particular in their specifications. Mr. RANDALL asserts more soundly and emphatically the correctness of the President's statement than does any other member, but the greatest interest centered in the letters of Messrs. SEWARD and BROWNING, both of them quite elaborate, painstaking and apparently fair. In these two documents the whole interest now centers, and a close examination of them utterly upsets the President's positive assertions as to what actually did occur between himself and Gen. GRANT. It reveals the fact that Gen. GRANT did, as he claims he did, inform the President on the previous Saturday as to what his views of the Tenure of Office act were. This the President has persistently denied, and he stands convicted out of the mouths of his witnesses. In fact his case is really weakened, and that of Gen. GRANT strengthened, by the impartial letter of Mr. BROWNING and the equally adroit statement of Mr. SEWARD. Mr. BROWNING proves conclusively that the President admitted at the Cabinet meeting of that day that Gen. GRANT had informed him of his views as to what should be his line of duty under the Tenure of Office act, and that to hold on as the President desired would be a violation of that act. This, Mr. BROWNING says, Mr. JOHNSON stated in the Cabinet meeting, when he proceeded to give a history of what had occurred, and it is just what Mr. JOHNSON has persistently denied and studiously concealed. On it turns the whole question as to whether Mr. JOHNSON had notice of how Gen. GRANT would act when the Senate reinstated Mr. STANTON, really the only question of consequence in the whole controversy. Mr. BROWNING proves that the President admitted, in presence of the Cabinet, that he did have such notice. The inevitable conclusion follows that the President's denial of this notice was simply a bold attempt to face down Gen. GRANT, after he (JOHNSON) found himself beaten, in the hope of shifting the responsibility of that defeat upon GRANT's broad shoulders. But he is again discomfited by his own Cabinet. If the President can afford to rest satisfied with this last vindication, Gen. GRANT certainly can. The latter's friends are by far in the best temper at the result.

Gen. GRANT this morning forwarded to the President a brief reply to that part of the latter's letter charging him with insubordination. The President sent it to Congress as soon as a copy could be made, and it was read as a part of the whole correspondence. As will be seen Gen. GRANT denies the charge, and abundantly proves the reasons he had for recognizing the orders of the Secretary of War, so long as his authority was not directly countermanded, since the Secretary of War can do nothing regarding the movement of troops or the management of the army, except by the power he derives from the President as Commander-in-Chief. The correspondence is now considered at an end, and the public will rejoice. The following is the last installment in full:

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO GEN. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 10, 1868.

GENERAL: The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d instant would seem to preclude any reply on my part, but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions which are involved, induce me to take this mode of giving, as a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the statements of the five members of the Cabinet who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ult. Copies of the letters which they have addressed to me upon the subject are accordingly herewith inclosed.

You speak of my letter of the 31st ultimo as a reiteration of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles, and reassert the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ult., adding, and here I give your own words "anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially when upon either side it loses the character of the respectful discussion which is required by the relation in which the parties stand to each other, and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from the statements a one, and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they offered in favor of or against either of the parties, I should not shrink from this controversy. But fortunately it is not left to this test alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the details of which, in my letter of the 28th ult., you allow yourself to say, contain "many and gross misrepresentations." These gentlemen heard that conversation and have read my statement. They speak for themselves, and I leave the proof without a word of comment.

I deem it proper before closing this communication to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of the promises alleged to have been made by you to the President "would have involved a resistance to law, and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. STANTON." You then state that you had fears the President would, on the removal of Mr. STANTON, appoint some one in his place who would embarrass the army in carrying out the Reconstruction acts, and add: "It was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. STANTON by my withholding it from him, in opposition to the law; or, not doing so myself, surrendering it to one who would, as the statements and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was sought first of all."

You here admit that from the very beginning of what you term "the whole history of your connection with Mr. STANTON's suspension, you intended to circumvent the President. It was to carry out that intent that you accepted the appointment; this was in your mind at the time of your acceptance. It was not then, in obedience to the order of your superior, as had heretofore been supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office. You knew it was the President's purpose to prevent Mr. STANTON from resuming the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose. You accepted the office, not in the interest of the President, but of Mr. STANTON. If this purpose, so entertained by you, had been confined to yourself; if, when accepting the office, you had done so with a mental reservation to frustrate the President, it would have been a tacit deception. In the ethics of some persons such a crime is allowable, but you cannot stand even upon that questionable ground. The history of your connection with this transaction, as written by yourself, places you in a different predicament, and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but induced him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. STANTON out of office by retaining it yourself after an attempted restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. STANTON to establish his right by judicial decision.

I now give that part of this history as written by yourself, in your letter of the 28th ult.; "Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, the President asked me my views as to the course Mr. STANTON would have to pursue in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension to obtain possession of his office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. STANTON would have to appeal to courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the ground I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners."

Now, at that time, as you admit in your letter of the 3d inst., you held the office for the very object of defeating an appeal to the courts; in that letter you say that, in accepting the office, one motive was to prevent the President from appointing some other person, who would retain possession, and thus make judicial proceedings necessary. You knew the President was unwilling to trust the office with any one who would not, by holding it, compel Mr. STANTON to resort to the courts. You perfectly understood that in this interview—some time after you accepted the office, the President, not content with your silence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered him that Mr. STANTON "would have to appeal to the courts." If the President had reposed confidence "before" he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have been said he made a mistake; but a violation of confidence reposed "after" that conversation was no mistake of his, nor of yours. It is the fact only that needs be stated, that at the date of this conversation you did not intend to hold the office with the intention of forcing Mr. STANTON into court, but did hold it then, and had accepted it to prevent that course from being carried out. In other words, you said to the President, "That is the proper course," and you said to yourself, "I have accepted this office, and now hold it to defeat that course."

The excuse you make in a subsequent paragraph of that letter of the 28th ult.: that afterward you changed your views as to what would be a proper course, has nothing to do with the point now under consideration. The point is, that, before you changed your views, you had secretly determined to do the very thing which at last you did—surrender the office to Mr. STANTON. You may have changed your views as to the law, but you certainly did not change your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning.

I will only notice one more statement in your letter of the 3d inst., that the performance of the promises which it is alleged were made by you, would have involved you in the resistance of law. I know of no statute that would have been violated had you, carrying out your promises in good faith, tendered your resignation when you concluded not to be made a party in any legal proceedings. You add, "I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority to issue the orders I am to disobey." On the 24th ult. you addressed a note to the President, requesting, in writing, an order, given to you verbally five days before, to disregard orders from Mr. STANTON, as Secretary of War, until you knew from the President himself that they were his orders. On the 29th, in compliance with your request I did give you instructions in writing not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General Commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive. There are some orders which a Secretary of War may issue without the authority of the President. There are others which he issues simply as the agent of the President, and which purport to be by the direction of the President. For such orders the President is responsible, and he should, therefore, know and understand what they are before giving such direction. Mr. STANTON states in his letter of the 4th inst., which accompanies the published correspondence, that he has had no correspondence with the President since the 12th August last, and he further says that since he resumed the duties of the office he has continued to discharge them, without any personal or written communication with the President, and he adds, "no orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him." It thus seems that Mr. STANTON now discharges the duties of the War Department without any reference to the President, and without using his name. My order to you had only reference to orders assumed to be issued by the President. It appears from Mr. STANTON's letter that you have received no such orders from him.

In your note to the President of the 13th ult., in which you acknowledge the receipt of the written order of the 29th, you say that you have been informed by Mr. STANTON that he has not received any order, limiting his authority to issue orders to the army according to the practice of the Department, and state that "while this authority to the War Department is not countermanded, it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department, by direction of the President, are authorized by the Executive."

The President issues an order to you to obey no order from the War Department purporting to be made "by the direction of the President" until you have referred it to him for his approval. You reply that you have received the President's order, and will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction, "if it comes from the War Department." You will obey no direct order of the President, but will obey his indirect order.

If as you say, there has been a practice in the War Department to issue orders in the name of the President, without his direction, does not the precise order you have requested and have received change the practice as to the General of the army? Could not the President countermand any such order issued to you from the War Department? If you should receive an order from that Department, issued in the name of the President, to do a special act, and an order directly from the President himself not to do the act, is there a doubt which you ought to obey? You answer the question when you say to the President in your letter of the 3d inst., "The Secretary of War is my superior and your subordinate." And yet you refuse obedience to the superior out of deference to the subordinate!

Without further comment upon the insubordinate attitude which you assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can relieve yourself from the orders of the President, who is made by the Constitution the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and is therefore the official superior as well of the General of the army as of the Secretary of War.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

The letter of the President is accompanied by letters from the Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury, Interior and State, and Postmaster-General, supporting his position.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to each of the members of the Cabinet present at the conversation between the President and Gen. GRANT on the 14th of January, 1868:

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE CABINET.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1868.

SIR: The *Chronicle* of this morning contains a correspondence between the President and Gen. GRANT, reported from the War Department in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives.

I beg to call your attention to that correspondence, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and Gen. GRANT at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, and to request you to state what was said in that conversation. Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

SECRETARY WELLES' STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1868.

SIR: Your note of this date was handed to me this morning. My recollection of the conversation of the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, corresponds with your statement of it in the letter of the 31st ult. in the published correspondence. The three points specified in that letter, giving your recollection of the conversation, are correctly stated.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 6, 1868.

SIR: I have received your note of the 5th inst., calling my attention to the correspondence between yourself and Gen. GRANT, as published in the *Chronicle* of yesterday, especially to the part of it which relates to what occurred in the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th ult., and requesting me to state what was said in the conversation referred to. I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in saying that your account of the conversation as given in your letter to Gen. GRANT, under date of the 31st ultimo, substantially, in all important particulars, accords with my recollection of it.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

HUGH MCCULLOCH.

To the President.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL RANDALL'S ACCOUNT.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1868.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letters of the 5th of February, calling my attention to the correspondence published in the *Chronicle* between the President and Gen. GRANT, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and Gen. GRANT at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January, with a request that I state what was said in that conversation.

In reply, I have the honor to state that I have read carefully the letter of the President to Gen. GRANT, dated Jan. 31, 1868. The following extract from your letter of the 31st of January to Gen. GRANT is according to my recollection of the conversation that took place between the President and Gen. GRANT at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January last:

In the presence of the Cabinet the President asked Gen. GRANT whether, in conversation which took place after his appointment as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, he did not agree either to remain at the head of the War Department, and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence by the Senate in Mr. STANTON's suspension, or should he wish not to become involved in such a controversy, to put the President in the same position with respect to the office as he occupied previous to Gen. GRANT's appointment, by returning it to the President in time to anticipate such action by the Senate?

This Gen. GRANT admitted.

The President then asked Gen. GRANT if at the conference on the preceding Saturday he had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested Gen. GRANT to state what he intended to do, and further if in reply to that inquiry, he (Gen. GRANT) had not referred to their former conversations, saying that from them the President understood his position, and that his (Gen. GRANT's) action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached.

To these questions Gen. GRANT replied in the affirmative. The President asked Gen. GRANT if, at the conclusion of their interview on Saturday, it was not understood that they were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate in the case of Mr. STANTON.

Gen. GRANT replied that such was the understanding but that he did not suppose the Senate would act so soon, that on Monday he had been engaged in a conference with Gen. SHERMAN, and was occupied with many little matters, and asked if Gen. SHERMAN had not called on that day.

I take this mode of complying with the request contained in the President's letter to me, because my attention had been called to the subject before, when the conversation between the President and Gen. GRANT was under consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, Postmaster-General.

To the President.

SECRETARY BROWNING'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1868.

SIR: I am in receipt of your's of yesterday, calling my attention to a correspondence between yourself and Gen. GRANT, published in the *Chronicle* newspaper, and especially to that part of said correspondence which refers to the conversation between the President and Gen. GRANT at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 14, and requesting me to state what was said in that conversation. In reply I submit the following statement:

At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1868, Gen. GRANT appeared and took his accustomed seat at the board. When he had been reached in the order of business, the President asked him, as usual, if he had anything to present. In reply the General, after referring to a note which he had that morning addressed to the President, inclosing a copy of the resolution of the Senate, refusing to concur in the reasons for the suspension of Mr. STANTON, proceeded to say that he regarded his duties as Secretary of War *ad interim* terminated by that resolution, and that he could not lawfully exercise such duties for a moment after the adoption of the resolution by the Senate. That the resolution reached him last night, and that this morning he had gone to the War Department, entered the Secretary's room, bolted one door on the inside, locked the other on the outside, delivered the key to the Adjutant-General, and proceeded to the headquarters of the army and addressed the note above mentioned to the President, informing him that he (Gen. GRANT) was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*.

The President expressed great surprise at the course which Gen. GRANT had thought proper to pursue, and, addressing himself to the General, proceeded to say in substance that he had anticipated such action on the part of the Senate, and being very desirous to have the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office Bill tested, and his right to suspend or remove a member of the Cabinet decided by the judicial tribunal of the country, he had some time ago, and shortly after Gen. GRANT's appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, asked the General what his action would be in the event that the Senate should refuse to concur in the suspension of Mr. STANTON, and that the General had then agreed either to remain at the head of the War Department till a decision could be obtained from the Court, or resign the office into the hands of the President before the case was acted upon by the Senate, so as to place the President in the same situation he occupied at the time of his (GRANT's) appointment.

The President further said that the conversation was renewed on the preceding Saturday, at which time he asked the General what he intended to do, if the Senate should undertake to reinstate Mr. STANTON; in reply to which the General referred to their former conversation on the same subject, and said: "You understand my position, and my conduct will be conformable to that understanding;" that he, the General, then expressed a repugnance to being made a party to a judicial proceeding, saying that he would expose himself to fine and imprisonment by doing so, as his continuing to discharge the duties of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, after the Senate should have refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. STANTON, would be a violation of the Tenure of Office bill; that in reply to this he, the President, informed Gen. GRANT he had not suspended Mr. STANTON under the Tenure of Office bill, but by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Constitution, and that as to the fine and imprisonment he, the President, would pay whatever fine was imposed, and submit to whatever imprisonment might be adjudged against him, (the General,) that they continued the conversation for some time, discussing the law at length, and that they finally separated without having reached a definite conclusion, and with the understanding that the General would see the President again on Monday.

In reply, Gen. GRANT admitted that the conversations had occurred, and said that at the first conversation he had given it as his opinion to the President that in the event of non-concurrence by the Senate in the action of the President in respect to the Secretary of War, the question would have to be decided by the Court; that Mr. STANTON would have to appeal to the Court to reinstate him in office; that the suit would remain in till they could be displaced, and the outs put in by legal proceedings, and that he then thought so, and had agreed that if he should change his mind he would notify the President in time to enable him to make another appointment. But at the time of the first conversation he had not looked very closely into the law; that it had recently been discussed by the newspapers, and that this had induced him to examine it more carefully, and that he had come to the conclusion that if the Senate should refuse to concur in the suspension, Mr. STANTON would thereby be reinstated, and that he (GRANT) could not continue thereafter to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, without subjecting himself to fine and imprisonment, and that he came over on Saturday to inform the President of this change in his views, and did so inform him. That the President replied that he had not suspended Mr. STANTON under the Tenure of Office bill, but under the Constitution, and had appointed him (GRANT) by virtue of the authority derived from the Constitution, &c. That they continued to discuss the matter some time, and, finally, he left without any conclusion having been reached, expecting to see the President again on Monday. He then proceeded to explain why he had not called on the President on Monday, saying that he had a long interview with Gen. SHERMAN; that various little matters had occupied his time till it was late, and that he did not think the Senate would act so soon, and asked: "Did not Gen. SHERMAN call on you on Monday?"

I do not know what passed between the President and Gen. GRANT on Saturday, except as I learned it from the conversation between them at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday; and the foregoing is substantially what then occurred.

The precise words used on the occasion are not, of course, given exactly in the order in which they were spoken, but the ideas expressed and the facts stated are faithfully preserved and presented.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) O. H. BROWNING.

The President.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1868.

SIR: The meeting to which you refer in your letter was a regular Cabinet meeting. While the members were assembling, and before the President had entered the Council Chamber, Gen. GRANT on coming in said to me that he was in attendance there not as a member of the Cabinet, but upon invitation, and I replied by the inquiry, whether there was a change in the War Department. After the President had taken his seat business went on in the usual way of hearing matters submitted by the several Secretaries. When the time came for the Secretary of War, Gen. GRANT said that he was now there not as Secretary of War, but upon the President's invitation; that he had retired from the War Department. A slight difference then appeared about the supposed invitation, Gen. GRANT saying that the officer who had borne his letter to the President, that morning, announcing his retirement from the War Department, had told him that the President desired to see him at the Cabinet, to which the President answered; that when Gen. GRANT's communication was delivered to him, the President simply replied that he supposed Gen. GRANT would be very soon at the Cabinet meeting.

I regarded the conversation thus began as an incidental. It went on quite informally, and consisted of a statement on your part of your views in regard to the understanding of the tenure upon which Gen. GRANT had assented to hold the War Department *ad interim*, and of his replies, by way of answer and explanation. It was respectful and courteous on both sides, being in this conversational form, as details could only have been presented by a *verbatim* report. So far as I know, no such report was made at the time. I can give only the general effect of the conversation.

Certainly you stated that although you had reported the reasons for Mr. STANTON's suspension to the Senate, you nevertheless held that he would not be entitled to resume the office of Secretary of War even if the Senate should disapprove of his suspension, and that you had proposed to have the question tested by judicial process, to be applied to the person who should be the incumbent of the department, under your designation of Secretary of War *ad interim*, in the place of Mr. STANTON. You contended that this was well understood between yourself and Gen. GRANT, that when he entered the War Department as Secretary *ad interim*, he expressed his concurrence in a belief that the question of Mr. STANTON's restoration would be a question for the Courts. That in a subsequent conversation you had with Gen. GRANT, you had adverted to the understanding thus had, and that Gen. GRANT expressed his concurrence in it. That at some conversation which had been previously held, Gen. GRANT said he still adhered to the same construction of the law, but said if he should change his opinion he would give you reasonable notice of it, so that you should, in any case, be placed in the same position in regard to the War Department that you were while Gen. GRANT held it *ad interim*.

I did not understand Gen. GRANT as denying, nor as explicitly admitting these statements in the form and full extent to which you made them. His admission of them was rather indirect and circumstantial, though I did not understand it to be an evasive one.

He said that reasoning from what occurred in the case of the Police in Maryland, which he regarded as a parallel one, he was of opinion, and so assured you, that it would be his right and duty, under your instructions, to hold the War Office after the Senate should disapprove of Mr. STANTON's suspension, until the question should be decided upon by the courts. That he remained until very recently of that opinion, and that on the Saturday before the Cabinet meeting a conversation was held between yourself and him in which the subject was generally discussed.

Gen. GRANT's statement was that in that conversation he had stated to you the legal difficulties which might arise, involving fine and imprisonment under the Civil Tenure bill, and that he did not care to subject himself to these penalties; that you replied to this remark that you regarded the Civil Tenure bill as unconstitutional, and did not think its penalties were to be feared, or that you would voluntarily assume them; and you insisted that Gen. GRANT should either retain the office until relieved by yourself, according to what you claimed was the original understanding between yourself and him, or, by seasonable notice of change of purpose on his part, put you in the same situation you would be in if he adhered.

You claimed that Gen. GRANT finally said, in that Saturday's conversation, that you understood his views, and his proceedings thereafter would be consistent with what had been so understood.

Gen. GRANT did not controvert, nor can I say that he admitted, this last statement. Certainly Gen. GRANT did not at any time in the Cabinet meeting insist that he had in the Saturday's conversation either distinctly or finally advised you of his determination to retire from the charge of the War Department, otherwise than under your own subsequent direction. He acquiesced in your statement that the Saturday's conversation ended with an expectation that there would be a subsequent conference on the subject, which he as well as yourself supposed could seasonably take place on Monday. You then alluded to the fact that Gen. Grant did not call upon you on Monday as you expected from that conversation. Gen. GRANT admitted that it was his expectation or purpose to call upon you on Monday. Gen. GRANT assigned reasons for the omission. He said he was in conference with Gen. SHERMAN; that there were many little matters to be attended to. He had conversed upon the matter of the incumbency of the War Department with Gen. SHERMAN, and he expected that Gen. SHERMAN would call upon you on Monday.

My own mind suggested a further explanation, but I do not remember whether it was mentioned or not, namely: that it was not supposed by Gen. GRANT on Monday that the Senate would decide the question so promptly, as to anticipate further explanation between yourself and him, if delayed beyond that day.

Gen. GRANT made another explanation that he was engaged, on Sunday, with Gen. SHERMAN, and, I think, also on Monday, in regard to the War Department matters, with a hope, though he did not say, in an effort to procure an amicable settlement of the affair of Mr. STANTON, and he still hoped that it would be brought about.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the President.

GEN. GRANT'S REJOINDER.

The accompanying letter from Gen. GRANT, received since the transmission to the House of Representatives of my communication of this date, is submitted to the House as a part of the correspondence referred to in the resolution of the 10th inst.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., accompanied by the statements of five Cabinet Ministers of their recollection of what occurred in Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January.

Without admitting anything contained in these statements where they differ from anything heretofore stated by me, I propose to notice only that portion of your communication wherein I am charged with insubordination. I think it will be plain to the reader of my letter of the 30th of January, that I did not propose to disobey any legal order of the President distinctly given, but only gave an interpretation of what would be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the President's sanction to orders communicated by the Secretary of War. I will say here that your letter of the 10th inst. contains the first intimation I have had that you did not accept that interpretation. Now for reasons for giving that interpretation:

It was clear to me before my letter of Jan. 30 was written that I, the person having more public business to transact with the Secretary of War than any other of the President's subordinates, was the only one who had been instructed to disregard the authority of Mr. STANTON, where his authority was deprived as agent of the President.

On the 27th of January I received a letter from the Secretary of War [copy herewith] directing me to furnish an escort to the public treasure from the Rio Grande to New-Orleans, &c., at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury to him.

I also send two other inclosures, showing the recognition of Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War by both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General, in all of which cases the Secretary of War had to call upon me to make the orders requested, or give the information desired, and where his authority to do so is derived, in my view, as agent of the President.

With an order so clearly ambiguous as that of the President's here referred to, it was my duty to inform the President of my interpretation of it and to abide by that interpretation until I received other orders.

Disclaiming any intention now, or heretofore, of disobeying any legal order of the President, distinctly communicated, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, General.

The following are the documents referred to in Gen. GRANT's letter:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1868.

SIR: It has been represented to this Department that, in October last a military commission was appointed to settle upon some general plan of defence for the Texas frontier, and that the said commission has made a report recommending a line of posts from the Rio Grande to the Red River. An application is now pending in this Department for a change in the course of the San Antonio and El Paso mail, so as to send it by way of Forts Mason, Griffin and Stockton, instead of by camps Hudson and Lancaster. This application requires immediate decision; but before final action can be had thereon, it is desired to have some official information as to the report of the commission above referred to. Accordingly, I have the honor to request that you will cause this Department to be furnished as early as possible with the information desired in the premises, and also with a copy of the report, if any has been made by the commission.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

(Signed) GEO. W. MCLELLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

The Honorable the Secretary of War.

Referred to the General of the army for report.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FEB. 3, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMY, Feb. 11, 1868.
(Official copy.) GEO. R. LEET, A. A. Gen.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1868.

SIR: It is represented to this Department that a band of robbers has established such a foothold in the section of the country between Humboldt and Lawrence, Kansas, committing depredations upon travelers, both by public and private conveyance, that the safety of the public money collected by the Receiver of the Land Office at Humboldt requires that it should be guarded during its transit from Humboldt to Lawrence. I have, therefore, the honor to request that the proper commanding officer of that district may be instructed by the War Department, if in the opinion of the Hon. Secretary of War it can be done without prejudice to the public interests, to furnish a sufficient military guard to protect such moneys as may be in transit from the above office, for the purpose of being deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States. As far as we are now advised such service will not be necessary oftener than once a month. Will you please advise me of the action taken, that I may instruct the Receiver and the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the matter.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

H. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Hon. Secretary of War.

Respectfully referred to the General of the Army to give the necessary orders in this case, and to furnish this Department a copy for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury.

By order of the Secretary of War,

(Signed) ED. SCHRIVER, Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMY, Feb. 11, 1868.
(Official copy.) GEO. R. LEET, A. A. G.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1868.

GENERAL: The Secretary of the Treasury has requested this Department to afford A. F. RANDALL, special agent of the Treasury Department, such military aid as may be necessary to secure and forward for deposits from Brownsville, Texas, to New-Orleans, public moneys in possession of Custom-house officers at Brownsville, and which are deemed insecure at that place. You will please give such directions as you may deem proper to the officer commanding at Brownsville to carry into effect the request of the Treasury Department, the instructions to be sent by telegraph to Galveston, to the care of A. F. RANDALL, Special Agent, who is at Galveston waiting telegraphic orders, there being no telegraphic communication with Brownsville, and the necessity for military protection to the public moneys being represented as urgent. Please favor me with a copy of such instructions as you may give, in order that they may be communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Yours truly,

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, Feb. 11, 1868.
(Official Copy.) GEO. R. LEET, A. A. G.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Mr. WILSON presented several petitions for the removal of political disabilities, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a petition of the citizens of Illinois, praying that two terms of the United States Courts be held annually at Quincy, Ill. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CONNESS explained, in justice to the reporter of the Associated Press, whose reports were usually very correct, that he had ascertained that the error alluded to by him yesterday had occurred in telegraphing to New-York.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Chair laid before the Senate the following communications, which were appropriately referred:

From the Protestant University of the District of Columbia, praying an endowment of land.

A memorial, numerously signed, in relation to the mode of appointment of officers for the collection of revenue.

Two memorials from the Legislature of New-Mexico relative to Territorial affairs.

A memorial from the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi, praying that a portion of the tax of 1867 be set apart, to be applied under the Freedmen's Bureau for the destitute people of that State.

Preamble and resolutions of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, asking for a loan to the needy planters of $30,000,000, to aid in the development of the agricultural interests of the South.

RELIEF BILL.

On motion of Mr. HOWE the bill for the relief of the heirs of the late Gen. J. B. RICHARDSON, appropriating to them $400 for horses stolen from him by Indians, while in the service of the United States, was taken up.

Several Senators objected, on account of the principle involved.

Mr. HOWE said there was an express statute authorizing payment of such claims.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that such was practically a dead letter, and objected to the precedent.

Mr. CONNESS said he had sent to him a number of such claims quite as just as this, and also opposed establishing the principle.

The morning hour expiring, the bill went over.

INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the several petitions asking to be included in the twenty per cent. increase of pay, and recommended their reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia. They were so referred.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out all after the word "instructed" in Mr. DOOLITTLE's amendment, and insert "with the recommendation that this bill do not pass;" and also a bill entitled, "An act further to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and all acts supplementary and amendatory thereto, be repealed.

He then proceeded to review the past course on national affairs, declaring that he had been an old, line Whig. While he had at first opposed the Missouri Compromise, he had advocated adhering to it when passed. He had also opposed the Lecompton Constitution as a fraud upon the people of Kansas, and had been equally hostile to the doctrine of nullification and secession. He said there had been three great epochs in the history of the United States—first, the the American Revolution; second, the formation of the present Constitution; and third, the recent Rebellion. In his judgment it was the duty of the United States to put down the rebellion and bring back the rebels in obedience, and he thought that had been properly and constitutionally done. The fourth epoch was now before the country. Loyalty, in his opinion, consisted in a willing obedience to the Constitution, and he believed the chastened and suffering people of the South to be the most loyal portion of the people of the United States. Without intending to wound the feelings of any man, he said the most disloyal people in the United States were the Radicals and their leaders. The end of that fourth epoch was to be decided with the question, "Shall the Radical Party or the Constitution and our system of government perish?" And, if the dominance of the Radical Party should continue, the Constitution must go under. His conviction was that the party in power had most flagitiously violated every principle of the Constitution, and he would make good that declaration by quoting from the founders of the Constitution in regard to the powers delegated to the United States Government, the powers of the three departments of the Government, and the liberties reserved to the people of the United States. He then quoted from Kent's Commentaries the writings of MADISON on those points. An organized despotism, he said, could reside either in an individual or in a body of men. The Constitution created, limited Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers, vested in Congress, the President and the Supreme and inferior courts. Congress had no right to exercise a particle of Executive power, whether in the function of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, in executing the laws; so with the Judiciary. When, therefore, after taking an oath to support the Constitution, Congress passed measures encroaching upon Executive powers, they violate the Constitution, and every man would be justified in forcible resistance to every law passed by them, in contravention of the Constitution. Certain powers were vested in the President and Senate jointly; others in the Senate, and others in the House of Representatives—in the latter the power of presenting articles of impeachment. He denied that the Constitution authorized Congress alone to guarantee a republican form of government. That power was vested in the United States, in all departments of the Government. Congress had power, under the Constitution, to admit new States into the Union. Insurrection was an armed rising against the Government, of a city, a State or a nation, and for that state of things the Constitution provided one remedy in the oath of the President to support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed; and another in empowering Congress to call out the militia to suppress insurrection, and to raise armies and navies. That was the sole power of Congress over the subject. It is then passed into the hands of the President, as Commander-in-Chief. Congress had no more to do with it afterward than a private citizen. This proposition, founded on the plain language of the Constitution, he thought, was unanswerable. The Presidents was then clothed with sovereign, absolute power over the army, which no person on earth could question, and any man who disobeyed him, be he the General of the army himself, was subject to punishment for that disobedience.

Mr. DAVIS then referred to the insurrections in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and in the City of Baltimore, and asked if that city had been deprived of its charter or reconstructed. If there was any conqueror when an insurrection was suppressed, it was not Congress, but the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army. It had been decided by the supreme Court that Congress could not declare war against a State; that State must first have committed acts against the United States. He argued that the principle of conquest could not apply in this country. The Constitution was established by the people, acting by States, and his view was that the acts of the people South in the rebellion were unconstitutional and void, and therefore, at the close of the war, they recurred to the exact condition which they occupied before the war. The reconstruction measures were therefore clearly unconstitutional.

He then sketched the circumstances of the Dorr rebellion, and said that the Supreme Court in the case of LUTHER *versus* BORDEN had merely ratified the decision of the local court, which had accepted the decision of the Legislature and Executive of Rhode Island in regard to the Dorr Government, and he claimed that the Governments in operation in the Southern States being recognized by the Judiciary and Executive of those States, Congress was bound to recognize them. Doubtless the Supreme Court would make the same decision if the case were submitted to them.

At the suggestion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, Mr. DAVIS here yielded to a motion to go into Executive session at 3:45 o'clock, which prevailed, and after a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VAN TRUMP presented a petition from the citizens of Ross County, Ohio, of all parties, praying Congress to authorize the issue of Legal-tender notes sufficient to pay the bonds of the United States, with the reservation to not producing an over expansion of the circulating medium, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

DRAWING OF SEATS.

Mr. WINDOM, being dissatisfied with the result, so far as he was concerned, of the drawing for seats yesterday, tried to get in, as a privileged question, a resolution for a new draw, but did not succeed.

THE IMPEACHMENT EXPENSES.

Mr. BOUTWELL, rising to a personal question, referred to a statement in the Washington

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Destitution Among the Negroes—Southern Hatred of Northern People—Free and Slave Labor—Treatment of White Laborers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., January, 1868.

Your paper and other leading journals of the North contain accounts of the terrible destitution existing in many parts of the Southern States. Having traveled extensively very recently, I could corroborate such statements and particularize instances of distress. I could refer to one planter in Marshall County, Miss., who has had seven mules killed and eaten by famishing negroes. I could mention a dairywoman near Memphis, Tenn., who has had ten milch cows killed and eaten in the same way. I could cite credible witnesses who believe that unless relief is obtained from abroad, a thousand persons will, in a fortnight, be on the verge of starvation in Memphis.

The general distress has been, however, so strongly stated in the letters of other correspondents, the statements of Southern Governors, the reports of agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and otherwise, that I propose to direct attention to some causes of this distress that seem not generally known, especially in the North. In even Republican papers I see but two causes assigned, and these causes are those which are continually harped on by every disloyal paper in the South. These two causes are the condition of the cotton market, burdened with a three per cent. tax, and the emancipation of the blacks. That the small returns to cotton-growing has impoverished many Southern white people, and has rendered them unable to pay the blacks, cannot be doubted; nor can it be denied that a majority of free blacks work poorly and unreliably, and consequently made less cotton than if they had worked better last year; but the blacks in many sections would have worked much better if they had been fairly paid. Cheating "niggers" in the prices of supplies advanced to them has been the general rule in some sections, and, after working hard, many a poor black has been brought in debt at the end of the year.

The habits engendered by slavery, the imitation of Southern whites, who often work only because they can't help it, and perhaps constitutional indolence, have made blacks less industrious than they should have been; but where they have been most fairly treated they have generally worked best.

Even if it were true that blacks do not, will not, work as well when free as when driven by the lash, it cannot be shown that emancipation has been the main cause of the present distress, or that the distress can only be cured, as Southern people infer, by the reënslavement of the blacks. The waste of war had something to do with the desolation of the South and brought about emancipation, but how rarely does a Southerner lay the blame for any portion of the ills he endures on those who brought on the war. Southern white people still glorify the leaders of the great rebellion. More potent than any other cause in producing and prolonging the present distress, all over the South, is the hatred still cherished toward persons born in the North, and especially toward those who express the opinion that emancipation was just and praiseworthy. This hatred is kept alive by the hope that yet, somehow, through Conservative victories in the North, through Presidential interference, or through the overturning of Radical State legislation, the negro may again be reduced to some form of bondage, again be subject to the white man's control. The present distress may be relieved, but until the last hope dies out of the reëstablishment of slavery in any form, the South cannot begin to prosper. Until that hope dies out there will be such coldness, such unfriendliness, such insults, such insecurity, that emigration and capital will shun the fairest portions of the American Continent.

Southern white people are bitter against Congress because it will not withdraw its protection from the blacks. When the war ended there was a hope that the reorganization of State Governments might enable them to get the negro again under their control. With this idea many kept their blacks still about them. They still think that if the National Government could be made Democratic or Anti-Republican, the Southern States could be remodeled to accord with their ideas. They do not believe that there can be Southern prosperity except through the old means of forcing the negro to work steadily in some form of bondage. These feelings and hopes lead them to detest emigration. They don't regard new settlers as men whose labor and energy is to develop the boundless resources of the South, but as people who will get the ownership of Southern land and crowd out the Southern white people. Their feelings are bitter, their productive energies paralyzed. Their sentiments are reflected in their papers. Hatred of blacks and of Radicals, the evils of emancipation, the prospect of a war of races, and hopes of Conservative victories or of some national convulsion brought about by a collision between the President and Congress, constitute nine-tenths of the newspaper reading of the Southern people. They don't want emigration. They don't believe it half so desirable as getting control of the negro. They have still hope of the latter, and they think that white emigration might be troublesome.

At first when the war closed, they would have liked to have seen the negroes all driven out, as they supposed that all they had got to do to attract a great white laboring emigration, was to let it be known that Irish and Germans would be employed in preference to negroes. They anticipated a rush of white laborers who would be treated very much as the negroes had been. They found that there was no rush of white laborers, and that those Germans who did come would not submit to be treated as the blacks had been. They discovered that they could not get whites to take the place of the negroes. Since that, their hopes have all centered on getting control of the negroes, so as to make them work well. Tell them that in a year two hundred thousand emigrants went into Missouri, and that this doubled the price of land, and added millions to the capital of the State, and they reply that all they want is their old times, their old prosperity.

There are at this time very few places in the Southern States where an emigrant from the North is welcomed and kindly treated. As a general rule they will be coldly received, and by the worst class of Southerners insulted, while even the best and most respectable people will make no remonstrance, and be rather pleased at seeing a Yankee put upon. There are not now one-fourth as many Northerners in the South as there were two years ago. Many enterprising Northerners have got sick of cotton culture, sick of Southern investments, sick of settling in the South to live. There is no longer emigration or capital flowing to the Southern States except to some portions of Tennessee. There will not be this year half as much cotton grown as last. Capital and population are now going from here to the Northwest. One-seventh of all the land in Mississippi is advertised for sale under executions for debt, and everywhere those who own lands wish to sell, that they may get away. There is a great talk in Northern papers about reconstruction, but the only point in the controversy that interests Southern people is which mode of reconstruction will enable them soonest to get the control of the colored people. Everything in plans of reconstruction or partisan movements that keeps alive the hope of reënslaving the negroes, and that stimulates southern hatred of Radicals retards Southern prosperity. Conservative victories in the North or overturning free States in the South, or endangering the freedom of the blacks in reconstructed States may bring about wide-spread anarchy, a cessation of industrial pursuits, a war of races and the horrors of another St. Domingo; but it cannot reëstablish slavery in the security that it had before the war. It cannot restore Southern prosperity. That must come from the division of large Southern plantations, the utter abandonment of the idea of reëstablishing bondage, and the flow southward of emigration and capital. In the North people may suppose that the idea of reëstablishing Slavery is so absurdly chimerical that it makes no difference what form of reconstruction is adopted, but everything that keeps alive the hope of the negroes being again controlled retains the South in her state of destitution, discontent and discorder. The true friends of the South are those who settle at once and forever the questions that now cause agitation, excitement and hopes that can never be realized.

VIRGINIA.

Progress of Reconstruction—The Governor's Qualifications and Powers—Negro Equality in the Galleries—Mr. Hunnicutt Again Roasted—Military Ball.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, Feb. 7, 1868.

GENERAL IDEAS.

One "old Union" flag has been worn out since the Convention commenced its sessions, and the blue banner of Virginia, with its threatening legend, "*sic semper tyrannis*," made memorable by BOOTH in his last grand engagement at Ford's Theatre, has assumed a very ragged appearance. It floats alone, for the worn-out standard of our country's glory and greatness has not been replaced, and the staff at the front gable of the venerable Capitol is vacant. It requires much labor to make a constitution for a State. From present appearances—and the worst crisis is passed—it will not in itself be so very objectionable, and, leaving out negro suffrage, would be entirely acceptable, if the "ancient people" could only lose sight of its framers—if they could only forget the character of the workmen who erected the edifice. Constitution-building is unlike any other kind of architecture. When one has a house built he does not, as he admires the beauty and symmetry of the completed structure, pause to inquire who reared the columns and placed the architrave, who laid the bricks or carried the mortar. Not so in this moral structure of a State—this foundation of a political temple. The inquiry will descend down through the colonnades of time, "Who built it?" And the answer will come up through the colonnades of time, "Negroes!"—to startle posterity and suffuse its cheeks with blushes. But there seems to be no help for it. The Constitution will be framed and adopted, despite the efforts of the white race in Virginia; and, if posterity chooses to blush, why it will have to blush—and that's all.

THE GOVERNOR.

For four days they have been discussing the report of the Committee on the Executive Department, and to-day they adopted it, providing that the Governor shall be thirty years of age, ten years a citizen of the United States, and one year a resident of the State. It was also decided to give him the veto power, which was not allowed him by the last Constitution—a law requiring a two-thirds vote of both houses hitherto, in order to make it valid. The only restriction upon the pardoning power was that he shall report all cases to the General Assembly, with his reasons for exercising Executive clemency. For all of this he is to receive $5,000 per annum. The other clauses merely relate to the manner of his election and his general duties, which are the same as heretofore. This, however, is not altogether satisfactory. Some of the delegates are not content with the arrangement of the balance of power in respect to the veto. The section adopted requires a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both Houses, in order to pass a bill over the veto. This they claim would be, as a general thing, an impossibility, and consequently the Executive would have too much power. They will move a reconsideration to-morrow, and amend the section by providing that a two-thirds vote of the members present, of both Houses, shall be sufficient to make a law notwithstanding the veto, which will, of course, bring the Governor before us again to-morrow. There has been but little debate on this matter, but there was a good deal of wire-pulling, and fillibustering, and beating about the bush.

NEGRO EXACTIONS.

Day before yesterday LEWIS LINDSEY, one of the colored delegates from Richmond, offered a preamble and resolution, in the first of which he asserted that, whereas, the doorkeeper, (a colored man,) had violated the rules of the House by admitting white men unaccompanied by ladies to the eastern gallery, set apart exclusively for ladies and gentlemen, and had denied the same privilege to colored men, therefore the galleries should both be thrown open to all persons without distinction of color. This resolution drove the white Radicals to the wall, for the colored delegates were very wroth at the distinction made by the doorkeeper, and were determined to see who were their friends; they therefore demanded the yeas and nays. A few whites dodged out, but the majority "stood the pressure" and voted, the question being to lay it on the table. It was carried by the solid vote of the Conservatives, with the aid of a few apparently bold Radicals, but whose audacity oozed out like Bob Acres' courage; for they explained that they did not vote against the principle involved, but because the rules covered the ground, and the resolution was unnecessary. Alas! what slaves they have become to self-interest, when they can be whipped into any measure by the crack of a whip in the hands of a former slave. "I'd rather be a—" well, it's no matter what I'd rather be. Mr. J. C. GIBSON facetiously offered a resolution, after the above was tabled, "that the eastern gallery be reserved for colored ladies and gentlemen," and the western gallery for "plain ladies and gentlemen," which was received with a laugh and pleasantly dropped. The order of the day then cut off further discussion upon the question of "social equality" in the galleries.

MR. HUNNICUTT ROASTED.

Yesterday morning, after prayers, Mr. CLEMENTS rose to a question of privilege, and read a couple of articles from Mr. HUNNICUTT's *New Nation*, calling the members of the Convention to account for their waste of time in raising frivolous "points of order." The article was a playful one, and alluded to their frequently jumping up and saying, "Mr. President, I rise to a *pint* of order." "State your *pint* of order." And still another: "Mr. President; Mr. President; I say, Mr. President, I rise to a *pint* of order;" and then he remarks that if gentlemen know nothing more than to be calling for *pints* of order all the time, the business of the Convention would be advanced by their keeping their seats. In another article he alluded to the frequent motions made to reduce the per diem, and suggested that those anxious for the reduction and honest in their purpose should show their honesty by refusing to receive their pay. Mr. CLEMENTS said he did not know whether "pint" was the editor's method of spelling the word, or whether it was meant as a reflection upon the peculiar pronunciation of the President and members; but in either case he considered it insulting to both. As to the per diem, he had voted for eight dollars because he thought the session would not last more than two months, and that that sum would not more than recompense them for their loss of time; but seeing that the session was prolonged, he thought it well enough to economise; and if the editor alluded to him, he would simply say that he never took up three days of the time of the Convention in defending himself from the grossest abuse of a great sect of Christians, in the most *infamous* document ever published by a Southern man. [This was in allusion to his article in the *Christian Banner*, attacking the Baptists and the negroes.]

Mr. HUNNICUTT turned pale with anger, and after calming his excited nature a little, replied that he had endeavored to be exceedingly careful in his paper to write nothing reflecting on the members, and to the President he apologized at once for making him use the word "pint"—if the Chair knew how to pronounce it aright. He wrote the article in a playful mood, and had hoped it would have the effect to put a stop to the repeated interruptions. Some members said pint and some point. He did not know but he himself might sometimes use the former mode of expression, but he was sure he did not intend to wound the feelings of the most sensitive.

Mr. ANDREWS—Mr. President, I rise to a *pint* of order. [Great laughter.]

Mr. HUNNICUTT, after setting himself right on the question of the per diem, went on to say: "As to the *infamous* character of the article alluded to, that document is before the world; and under the same circumstances I would write it again. I cannot see what good it can do gentlemen to be forever casting it in my teeth. It was written during the Kansas excitement, fifteen years ago. I was then a Pro-Slavery man, and fought for the principle; but I defy you to point to any man who has stood up during the past five years more manfully for the rights of the colored man than I have. I am no demagogue. I ask for nothing—am not seeking for political preferment; if it seeks me, let it come. But I don't like these left-handed slings, made for the purpose of injuring me with the colored people, and by members of my own party, too. There isn't a man in this House who would not have done the same thing under similar circumstances. I know I did wrong—I am not perfect; but I am a patriot now, and have always been the friend of humanity—of the poor and down-trodden everywhere; and I am now in favor of equal rights to all.

This ended the colloquy. Mr. HUNNICUTT is quite tender when touched up about that old editorial, which, like Banquo's ghost, will not down at his bidding, but ever and anon rises to shove him from his stove—*i. e.*, the affecting of the colored people of Richmond.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Governor having been disposed of, the Lieutenant-Governor was taken up. It was proposed to call him President of the Senate, whereupon Mr. PARR made a very brief but expressive speech in these emphatic words:

MR. PRESIDENT: If you don't elect a Lieutenant-Governor the Senate will be one member short. That's all I have to say.

And it was enough, for the Lieutenant-Governor was triumphantly carried. The Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer were then proposed, when a discussion arose as to whether they should be chosen by the two Houses of the General Assembly or elected by the people. Pending the desultory debate on this question the supper bell rang, and the Convention adjourned.

BAL A LA MILITAIRE.

The military are used to "balls," but not such gay and brilliant affairs as that which came off last night at the Spotswood. It was given by Ex-Gen. MULFORD, and other citizens, to the officers of the garrison. Among the guests I noticed Gens. SCHOFIELD and R. S. GRANGER, and their staffs. It was a very pleasant affair. The ladies present were all from the North, were all very beautiful—and were all magnificently attired. They outstrip (no pun) the Richmond ladies in dressing up to the latest agony.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Feb. 8.

In the Convention yesterday the 12th section of the article on the Executive Department was taken up. Mr. GIBSON's amendment was that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor and the Treasurer be elected by the General Assembly instead of by the people, as provided in the report of the Committee.

Mr. THOMAS, the leader of the Radical side, said he was opposed to a popular election for the Secretary, as no Executive should have thrust upon him a person who was not agreeable to him. A member had said (Dr. BAYNE) that education was not necessary, and that officers could learn their duties after election; but we could not afford to wait for secretaries, treasurers, and auditors to learn their duties.

Mr. WILLIAMS, Conservative, was also opposed to a popular election for these officers. Was the object of elections simply to reward certain parties and give them a livelihood, or was it to benefit the State by securing the best men? A Governor would know his own needs much better than the people at large, and should have the privilege at least of nominating his immediate associates in office.

Mr. MARYE, leading Conservative, said he could see no room for any political difference upon the subject. The party now in power would almost inevitably have the majority in the General Assembly, and would approve the Governor's nominations. Our government was not based entirely upon popular elections, for neither the President nor the Senate of the United States were elected by the people.

Mr. HAWXHURST, Radical candidate for Governor, was willing that the Governor should nominate the Secretary, but thought the Auditor and Treasurer should be elected by the people.

Mr. EUSTACE GIBSON, Conservative, thought the officers should be relieved from party passions and prejudices, and opposed the popular election.

Mr. HODGES, colored Radical, favored a popular election, for the Governor might bestow all the patronage on one particular locality.

Mr. HUNNICUTT said that 15 years ago he voted for a political opponent because he thought him the best man.

Mr. E. GIBSON—Yes, but that was *fifteen years* ago.

Mr. HUNNICUTT—I'll give some of you gentlemen enough of "fifteen years" before I die.

Mr. WOODSON's substitute, making the three officers elective by the Legislature upon the nomination of the Governor, was then adopted by a vote of 76 to 14.

Mr. PARR now desired to make a few kind and sensible remarks. He had never known slaves in his county compelled to work after dark; and if he, a white man, was to be kept here after dark, it was unfair, it was ungenerous, it was unkind—and he was done. Mr. PLATT moved he be granted leave of absence; but he replied that he didn't want it. The gentleman had never worked as hard as he had worked, (digging oysters;) but he wanted to work while it was day and rest at night. If the members would meet earlier, instead of floating around loose two or three hours in the morning, night sessions wouldn't be needed. A man couldn't be hired "whar he come from" to work at night.

Mr. PLATT—Couldn't a man in Nansemond County be employed to work after night for eight dollars a day?

Mr. PARR—"Some men seem very proud, and talk a great deal about eight dollars a day. When I take my plough handle or broad ax in hand, two or three dollars a day is no object to me. Lawyers may be used to making eight dollars a day, but I'm not the first man that has been taken from the plough-handle to make law for these lawgivers; and we generally make laws so plain that everybody can understand them, and don't need whenever the law comes up to run their hands in their pockets and pay a lawyer five dollars to explain." This speech convulsed the house with laughter, caused more by the comic manner of the speaker than by anything particularly humorous in his words, and the Convention then adjourned.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

To-morrow they will probably get through with the Executive Department, when the suffrage question will be taken up. As nearly enough campaign matter has been made, and the wires are about all set, it is probable that the labors of the Convention will be hastened to a conclusion. The most important portions of the Constitution, except suffrage, have been disposed of.

The Committee on the Basis of Representation have determined to report 3,000 votes as the basis for the House of Delegates, and 4,500 for the Senate, but the apportionment seems to give them some trouble, and will probably cause considerable discussion.

A prominent Radical member remarked to me to-day that with this Constitution ratified and GRANT elected President, the bonds of Virginia would go up to par at once. He said he intended to write to his brother in the North to purchase 100,000 of them at once.

POLITICAL.

The political cauldron is again bubbling. The Radicals are organizing to meet the Conservatives and give them another fight. It is generally believed that HAUXHURST will be their candidate for Governor. PORTER aspires to the United States Senate, and so does HUNNICUTT; PLATT wants to go to Congress, and so does SNEAD, and a few more, while BLAND, BOYNE, and other colored gentlemen, will be content with front seats in the Legislature at $8 a day. On the other hand the Conservatives will marshal every man to defeat the Constitution, in the hope that the Fall elections will result in a Democratic triumph and their consequent rescue from negro suffrage, with all its ills; but there is by no means a unanimity of sentiment in regard to this matter, and a great many white people, who are tired of this abnormal state of affairs, and anxious to get back to the Union, in hopes that their material condition may be improved, will vote for the Constitution, no matter what it may contain.

SOUP AND WOOD.

Everywhere during the day one meets freed men and freed women and freed children going to and fro with buckets, to the several soup-houses established by the Government in different localities to keep these unfortunate people from starving. There is no work for them, and they are perfectly destitute. The county pays for their soup and wood, and scanty enough is the supply they get of both. Their brethren in the Convention fare sumptuously every day, but these poor *lazzaroni* have to content themselves with the crumbs.

CURRENCY SCARCE.

Times are very hard in Richmond, but that is a chronic complaint. Currency, however, is very scarce. There is not near enough for the business. A banker remarked to-day that he didn't believe there was a bank in the city that could show fifteen hundred dollars. KAPPA.

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Reports of the Committees on the Executive Department and on Franchise—The Death of Mr. Richardson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Feb. 7, 1868.

Prior to the adjournment to-day in respect for the memory of Mr. RICHARDSON, the Convention was occupied in the discussion of the reports of the Committees on the Executive Department and on the Franchise. After the amendment providing for the election of a Lieutenant-Governor was voted down, and while other amendments were pending, the previous question was moved and adopted, thus cutting off all debate and further amendment, and bringing the Convention to a direct vote on the amendments and on the main question, which was the adoption of the Committee's report as a whole. The Convention misunderstood the effect of the previous question, and did not intend to cut off amendment or hurry a vote on the whole report, and when the President so ruled much effort was made to reverse the decision and continue the debate. When this proved ineffectual, the report was adopted, but with the understanding that a motion to reconsider would be made to-morrow, which will certainly prevail, and the various sections of the report will be discussed diffusely, particularly that which proposes to make the Governor's term of office four instead of two years, as under the existing law.

The report on the Franchise was then taken up. The first section, that all popular elections shall be by ballot was passed easily; but when it came to the second section, defining the qualifications of voters, the number of amendments which were taken from the desks in every part of the hall was more than legion. There was scarcely a member, especially among those who are called the opposition, who had not something to "insert after the words —— in the —— line," and it was astonishing how so many and various shades of opinion could exist on one subject. The proposed section reads as follows:

"Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding the election, and who shall have resided three months in the county in which he offers to vote, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed an elector; and every male inhabitant of the age aforesaid who may be a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be deemed an elector, and shall have all the rights of electors as aforesaid."

Strong objection was taken to the shortness of the term of residence in the State required to qualify an elector, and as strong objection was made against the hardship of requiring a three months' residence in the county. Dr. BLOUNT apprehended that if a man could vote after six months' residence, "the offscourings of God Almighty's earth" and "the sweepings of hell," as he forcibly expressed it, would flock to Georgia *en masse*, and in an incredibly short space of time. In deference to the doctor's fears, and in dread of the sweepings of ——, the term was extended to twelve months. Several gentlemen thought the requirement of three months' residence in a county was a great hardship upon the "poor negro," who, having no home, no land, and "no nothing," (a very comprehensive expression of the idea of poverty,) was necessarily "migratory," and that thirty days' residence in the county would be amply sufficient. This point was not decided, though it was discussed with great energy and at great length. It was also urged that it was glaringly impolitic to allow those who have declared their intention to become citizens to vote, while it was suggested *per contra* that Georgia had 10,000,000 of acres of uncultivated land, and that it might be of some advantage to encourage emigration. Amendments proposing educational qualifications varying in the time of their application from this day to the 1st of January, 1875, were proposed, or are ready to be proposed whenever their authors can catch the eye of the presiding officer.

But the amendment which will produce the greatest excitement will be that which will propose to restrict the suffrage to every male white person born in the United States, every male white person who has been naturalized, and every male white inhabitant, &c. This will be offered by Mr. J. D. WADDELL, the leader of the ultra Conservative wing of the Anti-Radical Party, and while there is not the least room for doubt that it will be voted down, it will inevitably produce angry discussion, if not the secession of a number of delegates who are incensed by the illiberal treatment, the denunciation and abuse which they have met at the hands of the Radical majority and the halting partisans of that majority. They complain that whenever one of the extreme Conservatives attempts to speak he is interrupted and badgered and goaded on all sides by the Radicals, and his opponents allowed to denounce him and his friends, and if he retorts in defence, he is immediately ruled out of order by the Chair.

It is the determination of the majority to insist on negro eligibility to all offices; to negro service on juries and universal negro suffrage, without any qualification, either of property or intelligence, now or hereafter. It is also their determination to disfranchise, that is, exclude from voting, all who are disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment of the Constitution known as Article XIV., and all those who have been disqualified from registering to vote by the Reconstruction acts. As this disqualifying provision is read, it is believed that it will practically disfranchise a large majority of the white citizens of Georgia, and that as the disqualification will cease after the 1st of January, 1869, it is intended to exclude the white population so as to secure the vote of Georgia for the Radical candidate for the Presidency. The opposition to these disfranchising sections will be determined and violent. Should the majority refuse to modify, and insist on the adoption of their views, a number of delegates will quit the Convention and go home to use all their influence to defeat the Constitution. Between forty and fifty of the ablest, most influential and best known of the delegates have expressed their determination to adopt this course after entering their joint protest upon the minutes of the Convention.

The demeanor of the majority is arrogant and defiant. They seem to despise all attempts at conciliation, and never fail to seize an opportunity to show the minority how sincerely they despise their opposition. Any one who has watched the proceedings from the beginning until now, will have observed how these offensive tactics have consolidated the Opposition, not only within the Hall but among the people.

The Committee appointed yesterday to prepare a suitable memorial in honor of the late Mr. RICHARDSON, reported a preamble and resolutions which were adopted, and the Convention adjourned. The remains of the deceased were conveyed to the Hall at 3 o'clock, and the funeral service read in presence of a large number of delegates and citizens. The remains were sent to Maine by the train which left here at 5 o'clock. The preliminary examination of TIMONEY was continued to-day. Counsel argued as to whether the prisoner should be committed to jail or allowed to go on bail to appear to answer the indictment for murder. The feeling against TIMONEY is very strong. STONE MOUNTAIN.

Pay of the Members of the Georgia Convention—Gen. Meade's Letter.

The following is the communication from Gen. MEADE which was read in the Georgia Reconstruction Convention on the 4th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(Department of Georgia, Alabama and Florida,)
ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 3, 1868.

Hon. J. R. Parrott, President of Constitutional Convention, Atlanta, Ga.:

SIR: A careful survey of the condition of the State Treasury, and of the probable incoming revenue and demands upon the State, justify me in reporting to you that I shall be able by the 15th of March proximo, to pay to the disbursing agent of the Convention the sum of $30,000—one-half of which will be available on or about the 10th inst. As this sum will complete the amount of the requisition approved by my predecessor and myself, I take this occasion to say that after carefully examining the financial condition of the State, as left by the outgoing Provisional Executive officers, together with the demands to be met under the heads of the civil lists and public institutions, that I cannot feel myself authorized to sanction any greater advance from the State Treasury to the Convention than is herein indicated, and that I must request the coöperation of the Convention in conforming to this decision.

In coming to this decision, which is based on providing for the immediate and imperative wants of the Convention from the usual sources of revenue—by the collection of taxes and net proceeds of the State Road, I feel compelled to decline approving or undertaking any financial scheme involving the credit of the State, or anticipating future revenue.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General United States Army.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

Continuation of the Trial of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.—Popular Interest in the Proceedings—Examination of Rev. Dr. Stubbs, of New-Brunswick—Further Correspondence in the Case.

The trial of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., for breach of church discipline, was resumed yesterday morning before the reverend gentlemen composing the Board of Presbyters—Rev. Drs. FULLERTON, HOFFMAN, HOLLINGSWORTH, MOORE, and BEACH as President. As on the day preceding, notwithstanding the prescribed limits of the place, the investigation was carried on in the very small school-room adjoining the Church of St. Peter, Twentieth-street. The room at the utmost could only accommodate comfortably those immediately interested in the trial—the Court, the lawyers, the witnesses on either side, and the reporters. But no consideration of the comfort of those whose duty compelled their attendance in the ill-ventilated and in every respect uncomfortable place, repelled the tumultuous advances of the crowd of curious and excited people, a tithe of whom only succeeded in obtaining entrance, yet who crammed the room, while the less fortunate nine-tenths besieged the entrance throughout the day. This outside pressure was not unfrequently a source of interruption to the Court, and often of scenes which by no means lent dignity to the proceedings. A temporary railing divided the audience from those engaged in the proceedings. In the extreme end of the room—outside this railing, of course—were a number of ladies, who, whenever a lull in the progress of things permitted it, gave evidence of the lively interest they took in the trial. Among the crowd was a goodly number of clergymen, many of them strangers to the City, but who, inhospitably enough, were compelled to stand for the five hours which the day's proceedings consumed. Getting in doors after the trial began was only to be accomplished by much audacity and no less force, but to get out, except through a window, which was done on one occasion at least, was a task to be dreaded even more than the wearisome one of waiting to the end. Hence the many who would gladly have escaped the proceedings, which were not especially interesting, bore out patiently rather than occasion sensation by an effort at departure.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the proceedings were opened by prayer by the Chairman.

The Chairman announced that the paper offered yesterday, purporting to be a copy of the letter written by Dr. STUBBS, and sent by his sexton to Mr. TYNG prohibiting him from officiating in New-Brunswick, would not be received in evidence at present. This decision of the Court necessitated the calling of Dr. STUBBS to prove the original document.

TESTIMONY OF DR. STUBBS.

Dr. Stubbs was then examined by Mr. Nash, counsel for the presentors, as follows:

Q.—What is your name and residence?

A.—Alfred Stubbs; I reside in New-Brunswick; I resided there in July, 1866; I was clergyman and rector of Christ's Church; I had been rector of Christ's Church from October, 1840; I remember being in Princeton about the middle of July.

Q.—Do you remember delivering a letter to your sexton, Mr. Howell, to hand to the respondent in this case? A.—I do; I wrote that letter in the church rectory in Princeton; I handed it to Mr. Howell on the same day in the Sunday-school of Christ's Church, New-Brunswick; Princeton is about fifteen miles from New-Brunswick; railroad communications between them are very frequent; my impression is that I prepared two copies of that letter; when I delivered the letter to Mr. Howell I retained a duplicate of it.

Q.—Look at the letter shown you and state whether that is one of the copies you so prepared? A.—That is certainly my handwriting; it is one.

The counsel for the presentors then read the letter, which read as follows:

PRINCETON, July 12.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Information was given me this morning by Rev. EDWARD BOGGS, D. D., whom I met at an ordination service in this neighborhood, that he had seen a notice published in the New-Brunswick papers that you would officiate on Sunday next in New-Brunswick for a congregation of the Methodist Society.

On consulting the Bishop of the Diocese, he authorized me to say that he would not suffer the law of the Church to be violated with impunity, and I beg you therefore to desist from that service which is plainly forbidden by the twelfth canon.

You will, I trust, readily comply with this request, prompted as it is by the earnest desire to preserve the unity and peace of the Church and to promote concord among brethren.

I remain, dear sir, very sincerely yours,
ALFRED E. STUBBS.

This letter was certified as follows by the sexton:

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 16, 1867.

I hereby certify that by direction of the rector, Dr. Stubbs, I saw a copy of the letter above written, delivered into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Tyng, on Saturday evening last. ROBERT HOWELL, Sexton.

Examination Continued—Christ's Church was open on Sunday, July 14, at the usual hour; those hours were half-past ten in the morning and half-past four in the afternoon; Rev. Alfred Baker, rector of Trinity Church, Princeton, officiated in my church at both services; I was at Princeton officiating at Trinity Church, having exchanged for that day with Mr. Baker; there is also the Church of St. John the Evangelist (Episcopal) in New-Brunswick; that is the only other one; Rev. Ed. D. Boggs, D. D., was rector of that church; he had been rector of that church about sixteen months; St. John the Evangelist's was originally a chapel of Christ's Church, under my charge; it was and is what was called a free church.

Q.—What do you mean by a free church? A.—No pews are rented, the sittings are all free.

Q.—Where is the church situated? A.—The church is in the suburban part of the City.

Q.—Has there ever been any partition of parish bounds between these two churches since St. John's was organized as an independent church? A.—There has been no partition or division.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton—I am familiar with the canons of the church.

Q.—I call your attention to subdivision three, section five, canon twelve, title one, of the General Canons of this church, on page thirty—to that part reading "every minister of this church shall make out and continue, as far as practicable, a list of all families and adult persons within his cure, to remain for the use of his successor, to be continued by him and by every future minister in the same parish." I ask whether you ever made out a list in compliance with that canon? A.—I made out a list of all families and adult persons who attend Christ's Church.

Q.—Why did you not include in that list those who did not attend Christ's Church?

Objected to by counsel for the presentors as irrelevant.

Mr. Fullerton—The question is neither immaterial or irrelevant, but will show that Dr. Stubbs did what was proper, and properly defines the word "cure." Now, therefore, the Church of St. James is not in his cure, and, furthermore, even the edifice is not in his cure.

The President—That was Dr. Stubbs' opinion.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not his opinion that we want, Sir. The Methodist Church was not in his cure, and it was no violation of the canon to preach the word of life to the sheep who had then no shepherd. [Applause.]

The President—I hope there will be no demonstrations of approbation or disapprobation.

Mr. Fullerton—I heartily join in that request.

Dr. Stubbs here asked permission to amend his answer and said: "I make out a list as far as practicable," &c.

Q.—Did you intend to include in the list any who did not attend Christ Church? A.—Yes, I include many persons in my cure who did not attend Christ Church.

The question was again read, and Dr. Stubbs answered "No."

Q.—How many Episcopal congregations are there in Princeton? A.—But one.

Q.—Do you know of your own knowledge whether Mr. Baker obtained the permission of Dr. Boggs to preach in Christ Church on the Sabbath, when Mr. Tyng preached at St. James', at the same place? A.—I do know of my own knowledge that permission was not denied. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—(repeating the question)—I want an answer.

Dr. Stubbs—I ask the Court if that is not a sufficient answer.

Mr. Fullerton again repeats: A.—I know that he had his tacit permission. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—Once more I put the question. [Laughter.]

Dr. Stubbs—I know that he had permission. [Manifestations of surprise among the audience.]

Q.—Were you present when that permission was given? A.—I can scarcely understand the question in connection with my answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Take down the answer (to the clerk.)

Dr. Stubbs—Or rather, I would say, I was not present at any—verbal permission. Take it that way.

Q.—Were you present when any written permission was given? A.—No, I was not.

Q.—If the permission was neither written or verbal, how was it given or communicated? A.—I don't know what communication they had with each other. [Suppressed laughter.]

Q.—Do you know of your own knowledge that the "express permission" (I quote from the canon) of Dr. Boggs was obtained by Mr. Baker to officiate that day? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever preach in the City of New-York?

Objected to as irrelevant, but not before the witness said "Yes."

Mr. Fullerton—It is not irrelevant, by any means. I propose to show that Dr. Stubbs has preached here, probably a score of times, without the permission of the ministers of the parish, because this city is one parish, as well as New-Brunswick. I do not propose to show that Dr. Stubbs has violated the canon in so doing; but on the contrary, that he has conformed to the practice and usage of the Episcopal Church time out of mind.

Mr. Nash—The whole question is one of the construction of the canon, and I do not see how the practices of ministers can have any particular bearing upon it. It is a question whether assent is not ordinarily implied in the exchange of pulpits between clergymen of the same denomination; but the act complained of in this case is not that Mr. Tyng, acting upon the implied consent of the Rectors of New-Brunswick, preached there. It is that he wantonly intruded on there cures, against their express prohibition. If the Court can see anything in this proposed line of examination which will aid in the construction of the canon, I have no objection to the testimony, but I think it is traveling out of the record for no purpose.

Mr. Fullerton—I am surprised that my friend on the other side should mistake so entirely the nature and scope of the charge preferred against my client. It is not that he intruded himself into that parish; it is not that he did something against the wish of either one of these gentlemen. The canon defines the offence, and we are not permitted to travel outside of it; and the offence charged consists in preaching within the cure of another clergyman without "express permission." Now the question is whether preaching in a Methodist church in New-Brunswick was a violation of the canon; and that involves the question, What construction has been put upon the canon by the usage and practice of the church? I supposed that my friends on the other side venerated the usages of the Church, and that they were to be resorted to for explanation and construction of the canons. When the attention of certain members of the Church are called to the practices at St. Albans, which are offensive (at least I hope so) to the great majority of the Church, we are told that those practices are sanctioned by the usages of the Church, going back beyond the Reformation; and if the usages of the Church may be quoted for that purpose, most assuredly they may be quoted to justify the preaching of the Gospel in its purity wherever and whenever the opportunity offers. And now I propose to show what the practice is. I propose to show that Dr. Stubbs has preached in New-York perhaps more than once, a score of times, without obtaining the permission of the minister of this parish, for the whole City is a parish, the same as the City of New-Brunswick. I propose to show that this same thing has been done by others. And unless the lips of the clergy are padlocked I will show that every man here has done what Mr. Tyng has done—preaching without permission. Only on the last Sabbath the same thing occurred in half a dozen cases. I hope to be permitted to go on and prove what the construction of that canon is to the Church to which we belong. In doing so, I intend not to cast any reproach upon the gentlemen. I contend they have done right, and nothing that would subject them to animadversion or trial. Is it not proper for me to show that Mr. Tyng is traveling in the foot-steps of his predecessors? What does guilt consist of? The intent to commit crime. I ask you as judges whether an element to be taken into consideration is not whether he has done exactly as you would have done in the discharge of your duty, as others have done before you, and as others will do after you.

When Mr. Fullerton had closed, the audience broke out in applause.

Mr. Tracy followed, arguing that the rules of interpretation were substantially the same, whether applied to jurisprudence or theology, and that the meaning of a law or of a canon was to be determined by the meaning of the language used, at the time of the enactment of the law or the canon, and by the construction put upon it by those who are conversant with the subject, and who have to construe the law practically by their action under it.

Mr. Parker said that the question of Mr. Tyng's guilt or innocence in this case depended upon whether the canon was to be construed in the most extended sense possible to be given to its language, or in a restricted sense. He contended that the words were to be construed in a restricted sense; and the universal usage among clergymen of the Church would show that the word officiate was understood in that way. It was of course necessary, in order to determine the meaning of writings like the Book of Common Prayer or the Bible, to ascertain the sense of the words at the time they were written. One of the collects of the Church calls upon God to "prevent us in all our doings;" now, "prevent" at that time meant to "hinder."

Mr. Fullerton—The same word, Mr. Parker, occurs three times in the Book of Job, and in the same sense.

Mr. Parker—Exactly. And now the question is as to the meaning of the word officiate, for the word is to be taken in a restricted and not in a general sense. And we propose to show that the canon never meant what the counsel on the other side or the presenters think it did.

Mr. Nash said that he supposed the defence was made for the people outside the rails. [Mr. Parker—Not so.] He would not speak of St. Albans, it had nothing to do with the case; nor would he speak of one who had been insubordinate as an innocent victim. [Laughter.]

The President again requested that no demonstrations would be made.

Mr. Nash remarked that nothing he would say could be made the occasion of demonstrations, as he intended simply to argue the law of the case. He thought that the allusions about the reverend gentleman being a shepherd seeking stray Methodists, [laughter,] had nothing to do with the facts of the case. It would be, in his opinion, a queer defence when a man was arraigned for violation of the Excise law to say that every other person violated it. If they could show that the respondent did right in preaching against the express protest of those interested, then, indeed, he could not be held answerable.

Judge Fullerton—We did not preach in your church.

Mr. Nash said if evidence of usage was proper at all, it was the well-known rule that such should be proven by witnesses who know all about the usages, and the time such were in use. It was like proving a man's character: individual acts were not taken as evidence, but the general character was looked to. If individual instances were to be deferred to, there would be a long labor before them, and therefore it was not proper to permit them. He then commented upon the different views expressed by the opposing counsel—one of whom wished to prove the meaning of "officiate;" the other spoke of "intent" as constituting a crime. Now "intent" was not at all understood as regarded Mr. Tyng, nor was he charged with any intent. He objected, therefore, to the question as irrelevant and improper. The question was that Mr. Tyng was charged, not only with officiating against the "express permission," but against the "express protest" of Dr. Stubbs.

Mr. Fullerton asked permission to say a few words, but the opposing counsel objected, and the President said the Court had heard sufficient to enable them to arrive at a proper conclusion.

After consulting for half an hour, the President announced the following decision:

The Court have come to the conclusion that the testimony of individual clergymen could only establish their own individual practice, and that in order to establish in this way the general usage of the Church, it would be necessary to bring here such a number of clergymen to testify that the case would be interminable; even supposing that after they had established the general usage of the Church, that usage would be sufficient to establish the proper interpretation of the canon, of which the Court are not clear. The Court, therefore, sustain the objection.

Mr. Fullerton said it would be necessary to be a little more clear, and he proposed to prove by this witness that the following ministers of other Episcopal churches, namely: Rev. Mr. Franklin, Rev. Mr. Baker, Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Twing, Rev. Mr. Goldsboro, Rev. Mr. Appleton, preached and officiated at various times within the limits of the City of New-Brunswick, and within the territorial boundaries of said city, without having first obtained or received express permission for that purpose under the 6th section of canon 12, title 1, of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. None of said ministers being settled clergymen in that city.

Mr. Nash, counsel for presentors, objected to the evidence upon the ground that the acts of the clergymen named were not competent proof of any general usage in the Church, and were irrelevant to the question whether the respondent committed the acts charged in the presentment.

The offer was rejected on the grounds already stated by the Court.

Mr. Fullerton—I also propose to prove by this witness that on numerous occasions since the establishment of the Episcopal congregation in New-Brunswick, he has invited non-resident ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church to officiate, and they did officiate in Christ's Church, of which he was the pastor, without having asked or received express permission to do so from Dr. Boggs, the rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in said city, or of the churchwardens and vestrymen of the congregation, or a majority of them. I also propose to prove that the said Dr. Boggs has, under like circumstances, given like invitations which have been accepted, and that persons so accepting have officiated in his church without having received express permission for that purpose from Dr. Stubbs or from the officers of his church. I also propose to prove by this witness, that to extend such invitations and to permit such officiating without such permission, is the usage and custom of that parish, common to both congregations.

Mr. Nash—The counsel for the presentors admit the facts stated in the offers. They also admit that it is the uniform usage in the Protestant Episcopal Church for any minister thereof, invited to do so by the minister of any other congregation or parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to officiate on such invitation in the church or parish of ministers so inviting, without the express permission of any other minister in the same village, town, township, incorporated borough or city, or of the churchwardens, vestrymen or trustees.

Mr. Fullerton—I further offer to prove by the witness on the stand that he has been in the habit, from time to time, of officiating in the City of New-York, and other cities containing two or more parishes with common territorial limits, without having obtained the express permission, for that purpose, required by the 6th section of the canon already referred to.

Mr. Nash—The counsel for presentors admit that the witness has from time to time officiated as stated in his offer upon the invitation of the minister in charge of the church where he so officiated, or of the churchwardens and vestrymen of the same.

Mr. Nash—Dr. Stubbs, from whom did you first receive your information that Mr. Tyng proposed to officiate on the 14th of July? A.—Dr. Boggs.

Q.—Where did he give you that information? A.—At Rocky Hill, near Princeton, at an ordination service.

Q.—Did you consult him on the question? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Were you acquainted with Mr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., before you wrote that letter. A.—I met him once in New-York City and had a very pleasant conversation with him. [Laughter and applause.]

The testimony of the witness was now read to him by the clerk, when on reaching the end of it it was discovered that the clerk had omitted the reference to the "pleasant conversation" made in the last answer.

Dr. Stubbs requested that his full answer might be given, repeating it for the clerk. The emendation was made by instruction of the Court.

Mr. Nash, counsel for the presentors, asked permission to put another question.

Q.—Did you ever offer the use of your church to the respondent, or authorize the offer to be made to him, if he desired to preach in New-Brunswick?

Mr. Fullerton objected to the question as irrelevant, and it was withdrawn.

The counsel for the presentors then offered, as part of the history of the case, the following correspondence, which was read and admitted:

To Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, Bishop of New-Jersey.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 16, 1867.

RIGHT REVEREND AND DEAR BISHOP: We think it our duty to inform you of a violation of the laws of the Church, which occurred in this city on Sunday last, the fourth Sunday after Trinity.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., of the Diocese of New-York, officiated both morning and evening in the Methodist house of worship known as St. James' Church, without permission and against remonstrance, intruding within our parocial cure, and in celebrating divine service not as the Church prescribes, thereby violating canon 12 and canon 22, title 1, of the Digest, subjecting himself to the penalty for misdemeanor under canon 3, title 1.

We fear that if this offence be not reproved, it may be repeated to the great injury of the Church in this place, and therefore we lay the matter before you that you may take such order in the case as in your judgment may best protect the interests of the Church.

ALFRED STUBBS,
Rector of Christ Church;
EDWARD B. BOGGS,
Rector of the Church of St. John, the Evangelist;
S. V. HOFFMAN,
Senior Warden of Christ Church.

To the Ecclesiastical Authorities of the Diocese of New-York:

In obedience to section 1, canon 3, title 2, of the Digest, I hereby give notice that Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., belonging to the Diocese of New-York, has conducted himself in the Diocese of New-Jersey in such a way as is contrary to the rules of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

With this information I exhibit this letter appended marked A and B, as containing reasonable grounds for presuming its correctness.

W. H. ODENHEIMER, Bishop of New-Jersey.
BURLINGTON, N. J., July 16, 1867.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL—FURTHER ADJOURNMENT OF THE INQUIRY.

Mr. Tracy then addressed the Court at length. He argued that the presentors had failed to make out a case, and that, therefore, Mr. Tyng was entitled to a dismissal of the charge. The offence which the prosecution had sought to fix upon his client was not the offence charged in the letter of Bishop Odenheimer, but quite another offence. Mr. Tyng was not on trial for an offence committed in the Diocese of New-York, but in the Diocese of New-Jersey, and if he had committed any offence, it was necessarily one arising under canon 3, and the proceedings against him must be governed by the provisions of that canon. Mr. Tracy read section 1 of canon 3, as follows:

"If a clergyman of this Church, belonging to any diocese or missionary district, conduct himself in such a way as is contrary to the rules of this Church, and disgraceful to his office, the ecclesiastical authority thereof shall give notice of the same to the ecclesiastical authority where he is canonically resident, exhibiting, with the information given, reasonable ground for presuming its correctness. If the ecclesiastical authority, when thus notified, shall omit for the space of three months to proceed against the offending clergyman, it shall be within the power of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese or missionary district within which the alleged offence or offences were committed, to institute proceedings, and the decision given shall be conclusive.

Suppose, said Mr. Tracy, that the ecclesiastical authorities of the Diocese of New-York had allowed the three months to expire without taking any notice of the letter of Bishop Odenheimer, it would then have devolved upon the ecclesiastical authorities of New-Jersey to proceed against the accused. Now, upon what charge could they proceed against him? Certainly not upon any trifling violation of the rules of the Church, because their authority to take action in the matter at all would be derived from canon 3, and that canon clearly defines the kind of offences contemplated by its framers, namely, offences that are not merely violations of the rules of the Church, but also disgraceful to his (the offender's) office. Would any one say that the alleged offence of Mr. Tyng was disgraceful to his office? No one had had the hardihood to say that. Even the presentors had not ventured to say it, because they were too prudent and to true men to make any such statements. But if Mr. Tyng in New-Jersey must be tried, under canon 3, for an offence "disgraceful to his office," or else not tried at all, how could he be tried in New-York for any different offence? There was but the one offence charged, and its character could not be changed by the fact that the trial was in New-York instead of in New-Jersey.

The Chairman—Are we to understand you to say that the proceedings in such a case against an offending clergyman, after they are brought, are to be confined to canon 3?

Mr. Tracy—Most clearly so.

Mr. Nash—This is a motion to dismiss, although the counsel has not said so. I wish he would state his motion.

Mr. Tracy—I am stating it. I say that the allegation and the proof in this case, put together, do not constitute an offence under this canon, and that, therefore, there is no ground upon which to hold my client.

Mr. Nash—Then you move to dismiss him?

Mr. Tracy—I move that he be acquitted now. Mr. Tracy proceeded to enforce his argument by various illustrations, and in conclusion said: This is a very lean case. (Laughter.) There is no proof to be spread over the allegation, and there is no allegation to be stretched out to meet the proof. I desire the Court to understand now that we claim distinctly that we are entitled to be dismissed at this stage of these proceedings, without the calling of any witnesses on our part, which might involve considerable time; and we feel that it is due to the Court, due to the parties, due to public justice, and due to the diocese which you, gentlemen, so dignifiedly represent here, that we should make this statement here at this time.

Mr. Tracy was followed by Mr. Nash, who argued that if the ecclesiastical authorities of the State of New-York had failed for three months to make this charge now made, then only could the accused be tried under canon 3. It was necessary for counsel on the other side to throw out aspersions, repeating the words, "disgraceful to his office;" there was no spirit of persecution that he knew of against the accused. He was not prepared, however, to concede that the intrusion into the parish of another minister if not disgraceful, at all events it was certainly not graceful. If it were casual or accidental it were not so bad, but if a clergyman who in his own church was given to excited speaking, and who was proud of his eloquence, intruded upon the domain of another clergyman to interfere with his people, I say such conduct would be disgraceful. I do not, however, wish to be understood as saying that that is the case. The object, however, in putting in the papers (including the letter of Bishop Odenheimer, which specifies canon 3 as the law which is violated) was to show that the authorities here were not volunteers in the matter, but that it became their duty, on the representations being made by Bishop Odenheimer, to take the action in the matter which they have done.

Mr. Fullerton rose to reply, when the Court reminded him that the hour for adjournment had arrived. Mr. Fullerton promised to conclude his appeal for a dismissal of the complaint in fifteen minutes. The Court consented to remain in session for that time.

At this juncture a very pale and wilted-looking gentleman, who had evidently borne much pressure on all sides with commendable patience, but had concluded to bear no more, addressed the Court in a loud and supplicating voice: "May it please the Court to let me out?"

Roars of laughter, amid which for a moment the Court lost its own gravity, smiled grimly, and said, "Let all out who wish to go."

And they went.

Mr. FULLERTON then proceeded to address the Court in support of the ground taken by Mr. TRACY (his associate) that there was a flaw in the indictment, that the accused could be tried only for violation of Canon 3, whereas in the charge the alleged violation was of Section VI., Canon 12, Title 1, and concluded by asking for a dismissal of the charge. By such a decision he believed the Court would do his client but justice, and it would tend to the harmony of the church and he hoped also to the comfort of these good people so much aggrieved in New-Jersey.

After some deliberation the Court said that its opinion was unanimous against a dismissal of the case.

Application was then made by counsel to have the case adjourned to a late day this or an early one next week. After much consultation and delay the Court decided to adjourn until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

An Unknown Man Drugged, Robbed and Cast Away to Die—Arrest of the Perpetrators.

A most daring case of drugging and highway robbery was perpetrated on the Newark Turnpike, just east of the Hackensack bridge, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that three men on foot crossed over the bridge in the direction of Jersey City, and after having passed a short distance along the road, WM. JACOBUS, keeper of the toll-gate, saw the men stop and drink from some bottles, one of which they threw into the reeds. Almost immediately one of the men fell to the ground, when his two companions carried him into the reeds by the side of the road, from which they soon after emerged and continued their journey. Mr. JACOBUS thinking there was something wrong, proceeded to the spot and found the man lying insensible, his body covered with rushes and completely out of view from the road. He then procured a sleigh and conveyed the man to the police-station in Hudson, and gave information of what had occurred. Dr. CULVER was called in and gave it as his opinion that the man had been drugged with morphine, but thought he would recover. Officer PERKINS and JACOBUS went in pursuit of the two men and found them making their way toward South Bergen, and took them into custody. They gave their names as PATRICK DOLAN and JOHN BRENNAN, aged about 25 years. On their persons was found a pocket-book containing 55 cents, and some plugs of tobacco which they admitted belonged to the man; also a razor, some pomade and blacking. The drugged man is a German, about 25 years of age, had on a soft hat, black coat and vest, army pantaloons, a white muslin and a checked shirt, and also a bundle tied in a red handkerchief.

Desperate Encounter with Highwaymen—One of them Stabbed.

Yesterday morning two men named PETER RILEY and PATRICK MURRAY, residing in Weehawken, N. J., near the foot of the mountain, were arrested by Capt. DONOVAN, of the Hoboken Police, charged with having, late on Sunday night, attacked and attempted to rob EDWARD WALTER, a jeweler, doing business in New-York, and residing at No. 194 Washington-street, Hoboken, and a Mr. SEIBERT, a printer, residing in the same street. It appears that Messrs. WALTER and SEIBERT were walking home from Union Hill, about 11 o'clock Sunday night, and when on the turnpike at the foot of the hill, were suddenly set upon and knocked down by two highwaymen who jumped out from a covert. A severe struggle ensued, during which WALTER managed to get a knife out of his pocket with which he dealt his assailant several blows. Fortunately at this time, a Union Hill car came along, when the ruffians fled, one of them leaving behind a light-colored soft hat, which Mr. WALTER secured, and he and SEIBERT, who was pretty badly injured, took refuge in the car and proceeded to their homes. WALTER's cloak was found to be cut near the pantaloons pocket, and the pocket was torn down. SEIBERT was so badly injured that he is confined to his bed. By means of the hat, Capt. DONOVAN traced the ruffians to their homes, near where the affray occurred. RILEY was found confined to his bed with two knife cuts in the head, and he had also been stabbed in the side, and MURRAY was found secreted under his bed. The prisoners were taken before Recorder POPE, of Hoboken, who committed them to the County Jail without bail. MURRAY works at the Venango oil-docks, and RILEY has no visible means of support, except that his wife takes in washing. Both men are rough-looking characters.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to 24th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer and Civil Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
1041—Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.	1063—Jones vs. Wade et al.
1043—Monahan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1065—Ball vs. Stitt.
1045—Fernekes vs. Chinnock.	1069—Frazer et al., admi'rs, vs. Freeman et al.
1049—Gethens et al. vs. Halsey et al.	1073—Frack vs. Koehler.
1051—Hill vs. Stewart et al.	1075—Schultz vs. Cummings.
1053—Jaffray et al. vs. Liverpool, N. Y. & Phila. S. S. Co.	1077—Reed vs. Cummings
1055—Smith vs. Gulick.	1079—Weston vs. Chamberlain.
1057—Harrison vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.	1081—Norton et al. vs. Disbrow.
1061—Lundmark vs. Kearney.	1083—Mummy vs. Baker et al.
	1085—Smith et al. vs. Steinfeld.
	1087—Ball vs. Stitt.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
494—Martin et al. vs. Spotts, Admx., &c.	1116—Struth vs. Steam Derrick Co.
536—Hunt et al. vs. Spotts, Admx., &c.	1118—Greene vs. Repper.
1064—Huntley vs. Beach et al.	1120—Wilson vs. Jex.
1102—Bostwick vs. Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co.	1122—Hook vs. Arms.
1104—Spatz vs. Lyons.	1124—Whitter vs. Butler, et al.
1106—Peyser vs. Friedmann.	1126—Hoffman vs. Earl.
1108—Downer vs. Cen. Park, N. & E. Riv. R.R.Co.	1128—Allen vs. Porter et al.
1110—Thomas vs. Chapman et al.	1130—Battelle et al. vs. Howe et al.
1112—Hughes vs. Reyns.	1132—Hager et al. vs. Clark et al.
1114—Stewart vs. Keith.	1134—Turner et al. vs. Keating.

Part III.—Held by Hogeboom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
279—Monroe vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.	876—Ments vs. Thersen.
365—Rorke et al. vs. Parker et al.	284—Webster vs. Racket et al.
717—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.	140—Hurlburt vs. Wright et al.
413—Dyer vs. Otis et al.	767—Bell, Admx., vs. Spotts et al., Admrs.
951—Levy vs. Reichman, &c.	824—Genet vs. Coursen.
1018—VanHouten vs. Robinson.	663—Grund et al. vs. Pendergast et al.
479—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.	864—Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Co. vs. Holmes et al.
629—Hale vs. Holladay.	959—Potter vs. Hyman et al.
786—Schmidt vs. Weldon.	608—Lysen et al. vs. Moore et al.
134—Sharkey vs. Franklin.	
862—Laing vs. Chaliss.	883—Gould vs. Syddon et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
19—Herrick et al. vs. Mayor, &c., of N. Y.	49—Howell, Jr., et al. vs. Hoagland et al.
35—Holbrook vs. N. J. Zinc Co.	51— —— vs. ——.
41—Sturgis vs. Muxlow, Impleaded.	52— —— vs. ——.
	55— —— vs. ——.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
84—Hoffman et al. vs. Schultz et al.	90—Tok'as et al. vs. Solomon Sheyer.
85—Same vs. Same.	90½— —— vs. ——.
86—Davenport, Rev'r, &c., Kauffer et al.	91—Mullen et al. vs. Decker et al.
87—Phenix B'k, of N. Y., vs. Sanford et al.	91½— —— vs. ——.
88—Oakley, Ex'x, &c., vs. Danforth et al.	92—Sixth-av. R. R. Co. vs. McIntyre et al.
89—Johnston vs. Cons. Sil. Min. Co. et al.	93—Noe vs. Sanderson.
	94—Sackett vs. Havens.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
172—Carman, Jr. vs. Moore.	221—Same vs. Same.
220—McGlowan vs. McGlowan.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2847—Wood vs. DeCamp.	3593—Mee vs. Newton.
2585—Pendrill vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.	3361—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
2419—Fairweather vs. Satterly	3341—Dodge et al. vs. Hatch
3461—Remaley vs. Leland et al.	3629—Riddle, &c., vs. Wickham, &c.
1799—De Lanier vs. Wyman et al.	3631—McOwen vs. Leiser.
3545—Sulzbacher et al. vs. Rittich et al.	3633—Taylor vs. Elastic Bone Spring Co.
3591—Hoehl &c., vs. Berlein.	3637—Todd vs. Wright.
	3645—Cocks vs. Rhinelander, &c.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3616—Dickinson vs. Scott.	3544—Sulzbacher et al. vs. Seligman et al.
3682—Markson vs. Cohn et al.	3088—Toledo, Logansport and N. I. R.R. Co. vs. Hawks.
3738—Coster vs. Peters.	3358—Parker vs. Godkin et al.
3704—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.	1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.
3606—Eagleson vs. Broughton.	3642—White et al. vs. Arkush.
3736—The Broadway Bank vs. Howard.	3394—Reynolds vs. Otison.
2078—Security Ins. Co. vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.	3782—Adams vs. Blancan et al.
2618—Sturges vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.	3564—Bertram vs. Lang et al.
3338—Buhler vs. Goldenstein et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
647—Bird vs. Pond.	1012—Fettretch et al. vs. Rosenthal.
655—Wilmurt vs. Frederici.	952—Zanoni et al. vs. Manhattan Soap Co.
942—Franklin Mfg. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.	965—Campaigne et al. vs. Northrop et al.
987—Quanchi vs. Casazza.	696—Sinclair, &c., vs. Allaire.
616—Wilford vs. Murphy, &c.	557—Upton vs. Bedlow.
1306—Brady vs. Butterly et al.	886—Kaiser vs. Kauman.
743—Glanz, &c., vs. Schneider, &c.	870—Fiske vs. Thacker, &c.
994—Potter, &c., vs. Merritt.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
27—McMurray vs. Harward.	—Segthoff vs. Aaron.
95—Snowdon vs. Douglass.	109—Brennan vs. Calsey.
96—Mondinger vs. Tupper.	110—Stewart vs. Conroy.
97—Same vs. Same.	111—Keeley vs. Evans.
100—Booth vs. Hardy.	112—Westlake vs. Ashman.
101—Burke vs. Oliver.	113—King vs. Parker.
102—Donnelly vs. Maxwell.	114—Hughes vs. Spratt.
106—Waite vs. Ryan.	115—McSweeney vs. Franklin.
—Wall vs. Mapes.	116—Steiglitz vs. Platner.
107—Coburn vs. Rich.	
103—Leconey vs. Halsted.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Jacob Otto, grand larceny.
The People vs. Hugo Reichter, grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas P. Jacks, grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Finally and Wm. Morgan, grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry J. Kerner, grand larceny.
The People vs. Lawrence Hoey, grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Costello, grand larceny.
The People vs. Augustus Miller and Valentine Dohn, burglary.
The People vs. Wm. Van Wagoner, forgery.
The People vs. Rose McIntyre, assault and battery, felonious, two cases.
The People vs. Thomas Lynch, assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Ignatius Fox and Henry Kuhneman, assault and battery.
The People vs. Daniel Sullivan, burglary.
The People vs. Thomas Lantry, assault and battery.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
90—Crummy vs. Campbell.	120—Keghran vs. Martin.
94—Raleigh vs. McCormack.	121—Sullivan vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company.
104—Denis vs. Donovan.	122—Enos vs. Lloyd.
107—Scofield vs. Johnson.	123—Fisher vs. Wren.
111—Willoughby vs. Dickey.	124—Adams vs. Bogert.
115—Hensey vs. Haggett.	125—Trabant vs. Mayerbourg.
119—Price vs. Schildmacher et al.	126—Jack vs. Levanderosky.
28—Prendergast vs. Crane.	127—Doherty vs. Davis.
32—Baker et al. vs. Remington.	128—Hanna vs. Hanna.
41—Friel vs. Askins.	
43—Eberle vs. Graessar.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONFISCATION—PARDON AND AMNESTY—THEIR LEGAL EFFECT—NATURE OF THE PLEA.

The St. Louis Street Foundry and George Cronan, Claimant, Appellant, vs. The United States.—On the 12th November, 1864, the United States Marshal in Louisiana seized a lot and the building thereon, and the tools and machinery therein contained, and on the same day the property was proceeded against by the United States Attorney, under the act of 6th August, 1861, for having been used for insurrectionary purposes. On the 9th January, 1865, Geo. Cronan, the claimant of the property, filed his plea, stating that he had taken the oath required by General Orders No. 41, of Major-Gen. Butler, commanding Department of the Gulf, and that on the 19th February, 1864, he had taken the oath of amnesty and pardon invited by the President's proclamation of 8th December, 1863. To this plea the United States District-Attorney filed, on Jan. 12, 1865, a demurrer, maintaining it to be insufficient in law, and praying for judgment in accordance with the prayer of the libel. On the 21st February, 1865, the Court below gave judgment dismissing the claim and plea of pardon filed by George Cronan, and condemning the property to be forfeited to the United States. Previous to filing the above plea, Cronan filed a formal claim and answer to the libel on the 9th January, 1865.

From the judgment so rendered, this appeal is taken, and the claimant contends that it is a matter of history that the general orders of Gen. Butler, No. 41, invited the inhabitants of his department to declare themselves, by oath of allegiance, in pursuance of the provisions of the sixth section of the act of 17th July, 1862, and the President's proclamation, issued in pursuance of the act on 25th July, 1862, and Cronan, by taking that oath, evidenced a return to allegiance, which it is not pretended he has violated, for the averments of the libel are in relation to events which took place prior to the occupation of the city by the Union forces. The amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln of December, 1863, was issued by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the 13th section of the act of July 17, 1862, authorizing him to extend to persons who may have participated in the rebellion pardon and amnesty, on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and the only condition he imposed for pardon and the restoration of all property, except slaves, was that the party should take, keep and maintain an oath, the form of which is given in the proclamation itself. Cronan, the claimant, took the amnesty oath, and there is no pretence that he has ever violated it; and after that there could be no pursuit of his person or property for any act done by him before the 8th December, 1863; and all the acts alleged in this libel were before that.

The amnesty had the legal effect of burying all the past in oblivion. The facts of the libel do not, in law, exist; and this is a *presumptio juris et de jure*, against which no proof is admissible. (Vattel's *Law of Nations*, book iv., chap. 2, sections 20, 21.) The premises of the libel charge the use of the premises to aid the rebellion by the act or consent of the owner; that act and consent, after amnesty, cannot be heard of in court, for amnesty carries with it the abolishment of the crime, the prosecution and the condemnation. (See the case of clemency, Sirey, 1826, i., p. 164; Charassori's case, Sirey, 1839, i., 184.) The plea of amnesty is not a plea in the nature of a confession and avoidance. It does not confess the crime, but avers that, in law, no such crime ever existed. The Court below, in overruling the plea of amnesty, should not have given judgment of condemnation, but proceeded to try the case on the merits.

The Government submit: In reference to the plea of pardon and amnesty, as it is termed, nothing need be said save what this Court has said, in the case of the *Gray Jacket*, concerning the effect and operation of the amnesty proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, and the taking of the oath which it prescribed. In that case this Court (speaking by Mr. Justice Swayne) said: "There is no satisfactory proof that the claimant is not in one of the classes of excepted persons. His own affidavit, under the circumstances, is clearly insufficient to establish the negative. Property cases, where the rights of third parties shall have intervened, are excluded in terms by said proclamation. The proclamation is founded upon the act of July 17, 1862, and has reference only to property subject to confiscation, as there denounced. Both the statute and proclamation are wholly silent as to maritime captures like the one before us, and neither has any application to that class of cases." (5 Wall, 388.)

And herein the decision of this Court, on the point first mentioned in the above citation, agrees with the common law doctrine.

The Court did try the cause on the "merits." The judgment first overruled the plea and then condemned the property. The latter part of the judgment was, probably, the result of a consideration of the proofs, of which this record seems to be unusually full. But it is not the law that a judgment on such a plea should be *respondeat ouster*. Even in criminal cases, if the defendant's plea be adjudged against him, he shall not have judgment to answer over, but the decision will operate as a conviction. This is the English rule in misdemeanors. The judgment of condemnation was correct on the merits. The claimant who owned the property in 1861-'62 was divested of all title by operation of the forfeiture pronounced by the act of 1861. He conveyed no title to Duffy in 1864, and therefore Duffy's mortgage to him was worthless.

Thomas J. Durant for appellant; Henry Stanbery and J. Hubley Ashton, special counsel for Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INFORMER'S SHARES—REVENUE ACT OF 1867—POWERS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The United States vs. *John W. George, Addison Cammack, Henry Hart and Addison T. Small.*—This was an application on the part of D. H. Burtnett, claiming to be informer in the above case for an order referring it to a Commissioner to take proof of the facts of his claim—with a view to determine that he was such informer. The suit was an action of debt commenced by capias Dec. 21, 1867, to recover $59,722 in gold coin and $32,000 in currency for forfeitures, penalties, &c., alleged to be due to the United States from the defendants for violation of section three of the Warehousing act of Aug. 6, 1846, by taking goods out of a warehouse without paying duties thereon. The defendants submitted to a final judgment for the above amounts, which were paid into Court as the proceeds of such judgment. The application on the part of the informer was opposed by the United States District-Attorney, who claimed that under the act of March 2, 1867, sections 1 and 4, the Secretary of the Treasury has the exclusive power to determine who is the informer.

By the Court—The act of 1846, which is the only act claimed to have been violated in the present case, contains no provision giving any share to any person of any forfeiture for a violation of that act, and no provision respecting the disposition of the proceeds of such forfeiture. I have been unable to find any provision by statute respecting the disposition of the proceeds of a forfeiture under the act of 1846, or respecting shares in the same, except the provision in the act of 1867. The provisions of the act of 1799 refer solely to forfeitures for a breach of that act itself. The act of 1867, however, applies to the proceeds of all forfeitures incurred under the provisions of any laws relating to the Customs. The act of 1846 is a law relating to the Customs.

On comparing the provisions of the act of 1799 (1 Stat. at Large, p. 695 to 697) with those of the act of 1867, in the particulars relating to the distribution of forfeitures, the following results appear: In respect to the channel of distribution, by the former act, the Court is to pay the net amount remaining, after the deduction of proper charges to the Collector of the district, and he is to "pay and distribute the same without delay, according to law;" by the latter act it is not provided to whom the Court shall pay the net amount, but it is provided that the net amount shall "be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and distributed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury," in the proportions and to the persons designated by the act, the act not stating by whom it shall be paid into the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury is required by the latter act to distribute the amount according to law, quite as much as the Collector is required, by the former act, to distribute the amount according to law. The amount is required, by the former act, to be distributed under the direction of the Collector, quite as much as it is required by the latter act to be distributed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The provision, in the latter act, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe all needful regulations to carry out and enforce the provisions of the act, (the second and third sections of which relate to the seizure of books and papers in cases of frauds on the revenue, and to the enforcement of liens for freight on imported merchandise in the custody of officers of the Customs,) gives to the Secretary no greater power in respect to prescribing regulations in reference to the distribution of the proceeds of forfeitures than the Collector had in the same respect under the former act, in subordination to his superior officers, or than the Secretary himself had under that act. The fourth section of the act of 1867 only repeals laws and parts of laws that are inconsistent with or supplied by the provisions of the act of 1867. In respect to forfeitures for breaches of the act of 1799, the provision of that act which requires the payment by the Court to the Collector of the net proceeds of such forfeitures, is not inconsistent with or supplied by any provision of the act of 1867. In respect to such net proceeds, the proper construction of the act of 1867 is that the Court is still to pay to the Collector, under the eighty-ninth and ninetieth sections of the act of 1799, the amount recovered, after deducting all proper charges allowed by the Court. The Collector is then to deduct, in proper cases, the amount representing duties, named in the act of 1867, and any other lawful charges, and is to pay the residue into the Treasury of the United States. There is nothing in the act of 1867 which takes away the right given to the Collector by the act of 1799 to receive from the Court the proceeds of forfeitures for breaches of that act. So also with regard to forfeitures under the acts of 1830 and 1863, and under any other acts which adopt the mode of disposition of forfeitures prescribed by the act of 1799. In regard to the duties mentioned in the act of 1867, the Collector is the proper person, and the only proper person, to ascertain the proper amount representing the duties, and it is impossible that that amount can be, as the act of 1867 requires, "credited in the accounts of the Collector as duties received," unless the Collector receives the amount, so as to credit the United States with it in his accounts as duties received. I think that the act of 1867 intends that the Collector shall receive from the Court the whole amount and not merely an amount equal to the duties. The act evidently recognizes the then existing practice, and assumes that the Collector will receive from the Court the proceeds, less the lawful charges and expenses which the Court may allow to be deducted from the proceeds while in court, and in substance provides that he shall ascertain the duties, if any, and retain them, and then, instead of distributing the balance himself, shall pay it into the Treasury of the United States. And there is no reason for any different mode of procedure in the case of a forfeiture for a violation of the Warehousing act of 1846, nor is there anything in the act of 1867 to indicate that the Collector is not to receive the proceeds of such a forfeiture. There may be duties to be ascertained and retained by the Collector in cases under the act of 1846, quite as much as in cases under the act of 1799, or under any other Customs' act. The effect of the change made by the act of 1867 in regard to the channel of distribution, is merely to substitute the Treasury of the United States for the coffers of the Collector as a place of deposit for the money, when nothing is left to be done in regard to it but to distribute it, and to substitute the Secretary of the Treasury for the Collector as the ministerial agent of distribution. In regard to the distributees, both acts give the same *quantum*, one-half, to the United States; the act of 1799 divides the other half equally among the Collector, the Naval Officer, and the Surveyor, except that where some person other than the Naval Officer or the Surveyor is informer to the Collector, such informer receives a moiety of such other half, and the other moiety thereof is divided equally among the Collector, the Naval Officer and the Surveyor; the act of 1867 gives one-fourth of the whole to the informer, and, if there be no informer other than the Collector, the Naval Officer, or the Surveyor, then to the officer making the seizure, and directs that the remaining one-fourth shall be equally divided among the Collector, the Naval Officer and the Surveyor. Where an officer of a revenue cutter is the informer, the distributees and their shares are the same under the two acts.

This being the state of the law, the question on this application is whether the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of 1867, has the judicial function to determine who is informer or is merely the ministerial officer for paying over the money to such persons as the proper judicial tribunal declares are entitled to it.

A similar question came before the United States Circuit Court in New-Jersey, in 1824, in the case of Westcot vs. Bradford, (4 Wash. C. C. R., 492.) In that case there was a forfeiture decreed by the District Court of certain property for violations of the act of 1799. While the proceeds of the forfeiture were in that court, Bradford presented to it a petition setting forth that the condemnation took place in pursuance of information given by him to the Collector, and praying for the payment to him of the informer's share, one quarter, given by the 91st section of the act. The District Court made a decree establishing the claim of Bradford as informer, and directing that the money in court be paid to the then Collector, to be disposed of by him as directed by the decree. The decree disposed finally of the whole fund remaining in court, as concerned all the parties interested in it—the United States, the Collector who made the seizure, and the informer, leaving nothing to be done but to execute the decree. The Collector appealed to the Circuit Court from the decree. The Circuit Court held that the petition of Bradford was an original suit, from the decree in which an appeal would lie. An objection was taken in the Circuit Court to the power of the District Court to direct a distribution of the proceeds of the forfeiture remaining in court. This objection was put on the ground that the 89th section of the act of 1799, which authorized the Collector to receive from the Court or its officer the sums recovered, after deducting costs and charges and enjoined upon him the duty of making the distribution, was imperative on the Court, and ousted its general jurisdiction to make the distribution. But the Court (Mr. Justice Washington delivering the opinion) held that the 89th section merely pointed out the officer who was to receive the money from the Court, and who was to distribute it where no dispute existed respecting the distribution; that the jurisdiction of the Court to examine into contested claims to the money, while under its control, and to direct the Collector in what manner it was to be distributed, was not taken away or even impliedly affected; and that if, upon general principles, this could be questioned, the point was directly settled in the case of Jones *vs.* Shores' executors, (1 Wheat., 462.) The decree of the District Court was affirmed so far as it directed how the fund in court should be distributed.

In the case of Jones *vs.* Shores' executors, the fund was in the Circuit Court as the proceeds of a penalty of forfeiture under the embargo act of Dec. 22, 1807, (2 U. S. Stat. at Large, 451,) and was required by the sixth section of the act of Jan. 9, 1808, (Io. 454,) to be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act of 1799. A contest as to shares in the fund was brought before the Circuit Court. The case went to the Supreme Court on a division of opinion. That Court directed that the money in the Circuit Court be paid to the Collector, with directions to him as to how he should distribute it. This was in 1816.

In the case of McLane *vs.* The United States, (6 Peters, 404,) the Supreme Court say: "Where a sentence of condemnation has been finally pronounced in a case of seizure, the Court, as an incident to the possession of the principal cause, has a right to proceed to decree a distribution of the proceeds, according to the terms prescribed by law; and it is a familiar practice to institute proceedings of this nature wherever a doubt occurs as to the rights of the parties who are entitled to share in the distribution." The same doctrine was held in the *Josefa Segunda*, (10 Wheaton, 312, 323, 324.)

In Hooper *vs.* 51 Casks of Brandy (Daveis' R., 371) the District Court for Maine (Ware, J.) entertained the petition of an informer for a share of the proceeds of a forfeiture named under the act of 1799, the Collector and Surveyor being the adverse parties, and sustained the claim of the informer. The Court, in its opinion, expressly upholds its jurisdiction, on the authority of the cases in 4 Washington and 6 Peters.

In the case of The United States *vs.* 50,000 cigars, *ex parte* Smith, (vol. 2 *Internal Revenue Record*, p. 108,) the District Court for Massachusetts, (Lowell, J.,) entertained petitions filed by several persons claiming shares as informers in the proceeds in Court of forfeitures incurred under the act of 1799, and made a decree that one of them was entitled, as informer, to one-fourth of the fund.

This jurisdiction being well established, there is nothing in the act of 1867 which takes it away, or which confers on the Secretary of the Treasury any more power to decide disputed claims to the fund than the Collector had under the act of 1799. The judicial tribunal which has the custody of the fund is the proper forum to entertain and decide disputes as to shares in the fund, and to direct how it shall be distributed and to what persons, under the law of 1867, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as a ministerial officer.

To this end it is proper to refer the matter to a Commissioner of the Court for the taking of testimony on the part of all parties concerned, and for a report. On the coming in of the report the Court will make such decree as is warranted by the facts, in regard to the subject matter of the petition, and will direct the money to be paid over to the Collector, and to be by him subject to the provisions of the act of 1867, paid into the Treasury of the United States, and to be then distributed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the persons and in the proportions prescribed by the decree of this Court. The hearing before the Commissioner will be on notice to all parties having any claim to the fund.

C. Fine for the petitioner; B. K. Phelps, Assistant U. S. Attorney, for the United States.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SECOND DISTRICT—Feb. 11.

Before Justices Lott, Barnard, Gilbert and Tappam.

MOTION FOR REARGUMENT OF A CASE.

Orlando Allen vs. *A. V. Stout.*—This action was brought to recover damages for fraudulent representations as to the credit, solvency and condition of the "Starr Arms Company of Yonkers," and as to the value of its bonds. The trial in March last resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $42,315 98. The defendant appealed to the General Term when the judgment was affirmed, Judge Lott rendering the opinion of the Court and Judge Barnard dissenting.

The defendant at the present General Term moved for a reargument, upon the ground that his counsel did not have opportunity to fully argue the cause, and on account of alleged undue influence exerted by the forman of the jury upon one of the jurors, who at first dissented from the verdict in plaintiff's favor.

The Court after hearing E. L. Fancher and Edwards Pierrepont in favor of the motion, and G. T. Jenks for the plaintiff in opposition, denied the motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Feb. 11.

Before Judge Barbour.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

George Kuhn et al., vs. *John W. Stevens, Executor, &c.*—This was an action to recover damages for the breach of a contract made in March, 1866, by Jonas Sparks with the plaintiffs, for the sale and delivery of 7,000 cords of pine wood, at the price of $10 per cord. Jonas Sparks died in September, 1866, and his executor delivered wood under the contract after his death. The wood was to be delivered by the 1st day of May, 1867. At that time, as it is claimed by the plaintiffs, only 4,658 cords had been delivered, and the plaintiffs allege that their damage by the non-delivery of the remaining 2,342 cords is $4,628.

The defence set up is, that the plaintiffs agreed with the executor to take a less number of cords of wood than the amount named in the contract, in discharge of the covenants in the contract.

Sealed verdict to-morrow morning.

Horace Andrews and B. C. Thayer for plaintiffs; Nicoll, Thurston & Annan for defendants.

Part II.—Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

ACTION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Joseph Levy vs. *Levy Bernstein.*—This is an action for damages for breach of a written contract entered into between plaintiff and defendant in August, 1866, by which they agreed to go into partnership in the manufacture and sale of shirts and furnishing goods on the 1st of February, 1867, each party to furnish $15,000 capital, and to forfeit the sum of $5,000 liquidated damages in case he failed to fulfill the terms of the contract. Plaintiff claims that defendant failed to carry out the terms of the agreement, and demands the forfeit. Defendant denies that there was any failure on his part, and alleges that he was ready to enter the partnership, but that no store had been obtained for the purpose, and that a reasonable time was not given to perfect the arrangements before plaintiff commenced his suit for a breach of the contract. The evidence was very conflicting. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. C. Shaffer for plaintiff; Jno. V. H. Arnold for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Feb. 11.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

FAST DRIVING IN BROADWAY—DAMAGES FOR BEING RUN OVER.

Christian Graff vs. *Chas. T. Munn and Geo. E. Humbert.*—On the 5th of August last, the plaintiff, who is an elderly gentleman, while in the act of crossing the street at the junction of Broadway and Spring, was knocked down and run over by a cart of the defendants. Mr. Graff was injured severely. The complaint claimed $500 damages. On the trial it appeared that the defendants' cart was driven by a lad about 13 years of age; that he was accompanied by another boy of about the same age, and that the driving was both reckless and rapid. The jury, after some deliberation, rendered a verdict of $125 for the plaintiff, coupled with the request that the Court censure the defendants for allowing so young a boy to drive their cart through the crowded thoroughfares of New-York.

For plaintiff, John T. Sweeney; for the defendants, Mr. O. L. Stewart.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 11.

By Judge Jones.

John H. Puleston et al. *vs.* Thos. H. Stout; allowance of $775 granted, and order settled.

In the matter of Frank H. Butler, for the appointment of a guardian; motion granted.

Bridget Morris *vs.* John Morris; motion granted.

H. M. Stuart *vs.* S. H. Ball; motion dismissing order granted.

Harriet E. Butler, Administratrix, *vs.* George W. Niles et al.; motion granted.

C. Tower *vs.* Peter Smith; motion for reference granted.

Helen Appel *vs.* Jacob Scheider; complaint dismissed with costs.

Mary Prinvert *vs.* Jno. F. Stewart; default opened on payment of $20 costs.

Jas. B. Glentworth *vs.* Mary M. Bailey; motion granted without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 11.

By Judge Brady.

Babcock *vs.* Nelson; motion denied without costs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar yesterday was unusually light for the first session of the week, and embraced only the following cases: Charles Hyman, defrauding hotel-keeper; fined $25. Alexander Chrystie, petit larceny; remanded. William Gooden, petit larceny; one month Penitentiary. Alfred Delacour and Joseph McBride, petit larceny; sentence suspended. Elizabeth Miller, petit larceny; remanded. Elizabeth Wallace, petit larceny; remanded. Maria Hickey, petit larceny; remanded. Henry Voss, petit larceny; four months Penitentiary. James Molly, Felix Lavelle and Michael Redden, (boys) petit larceny; sentence suspended. John Casey, petit larceny; committed to House of Refuge. Jane Mack, petit larceny; acquitted. Owen Clark, petit larceny; acquitted. Eliza Bustead, petit larceny; three months Penitentiary. Frank Szizgs, petit larceny; four months Penitentiary. William Walsh, cruelty to animals; fined $20. Harriet Brown, keeping disorderly house; sentence suspended. John O'Neill, assault and battery; remanded. Daniel Masterson, cruelty to animals; fined $25. None of these cases presented any points of interest except one involving

AN OFFENSIVE WARFARE.

Edward Murphy is a barkeeper at No. 1 State-st., where he deals out the fluids traditional in that locality. He, however, left the mixing of liquors for a brief period, and appeared on the stand to charge John O'Neill with having assaulted him "forninst his oun doore." The first count of his indictment was that O'Neill had knocked him down, aiding and abetting his natural strength in the accomplishment of the feat with a pair of brass knuckles. An uncertainty, however, brooded over this count, as Murphy could only say he supposed O'Neill had on brass knuckles. But coming to the second count these unpleasant doubts vanished, and he was able to charge positively that after knocking him down O'Neill had repaired to a lager-beer shop and bought ten cents' worth of pepper, returning with it had sprinkled it on the stove, to the great detriment and bodily harm of Murphy and his customers. The accused smiled contemptuously at these charges, and the Court with a proper inquisitiveness as to why a lager-beer shop should be selected for the purchase of pepper, remanded the case to a future session for the bringing in of witnesses to clear up this and other knotty points.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 11, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¾	200 U. S. Ex. Co.	74½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅛	100 Adams Ex. Co.	74½
500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅛	100 do ...b30	75¾
106,000 do	111⅜	100 Mer. U. Ex.	34¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65	109¾	100 do	34¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	107¾	10 do ...2d call	34⅛
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105	500 N. Y. Cen. R.	131¾
6,000 do	104⅞	100 do	131½
5,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108⅞	800 do	131⅝
50,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107⅞	100 do ...2d call	131¾
2,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	107⅝	200 do	132¾
500 do	107½	100 Erie R. ...b30	75¼
200 do ...Small	107½	800 do	75⅛
20,000 Virginia 6s, x-c	45	100 do ...b30	75
10,000 Tenn. 6s. new	60	1100 do	74⅞
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c.	64½	100 do ...s30	74⅞
10,000 Mo. St. 6s. 2d call	105	1000 do	74¾
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '79	99½	100 do ...s15	74¾
8,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	94	100 Erie Pref.	81¾
2,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds.	86⅛	50 N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
4,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	103	600 Reading R.	95¼
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d.	79	500 do ...s30	95¼
37,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M.	75	800 do	95
11,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	90	600 do	94⅞
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101	100 M. S. & N. I. R. ..s60	92⅞
5,000 Gal. & C. 1st M. ex	99	100 do	92½
1,600 Tol., P. & W. 1st.	82½	100 do ...2d call	93¼
1,000 Tol. & W. E. Bs.	71⅛	5 Panama R.	315
30 Bk. of Com'ce	117	200 Clev. & Pitts.	96½
10 Am. Ex. Bank	118	100 do ...2d call	96⅝
42 Met. Bank	130	1100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75½
50 Manuf. Mer. Bank	103	100 do ...b30	75½
38 Ocean Bank	103	200 Cl. & Tol.	111¾
100 Pacific Mail ...s15	109⅜	200 Clev., P. & Ash. R.	109½
100 do ...s30	109⅛	500 Chic. & R. I.	97¾
200 do ...2d call	109⅝	100 do ...2d call	98⅛
1000 Canton Co.	60¾	100 Ill. Cen.	138
100 do ...2d call	60¾	100 M. & St. P. R.	50½
100 do ...b60	61	200 do	50½
100 do	61	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67
100 Mariposa Pr.	14	100 do	67⅛
100 Atlantic Mail	96½	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	68
200 do	96⅝	200 Del., L. & W. R.	114½
100 do	96¾	50 do	114
100 N. Y. Guano	11	400 P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅝
		200 do	101½
		200 do	101⅜
		1100 Ohio & M. R.	33½
		400 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	26⅝
		400 do	26¼
		100 H. & St. J. R.	62½
		100 H. & St. J. Pf. b30	74

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '81, R.	111⅜	80 Bank of Commerce	117
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅛	200 Atlantic Mail	96½
9,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	108	100 do	96¾
1,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅜	200 N. Y. Guano	11
1,400 do ...Small	111	100 Canton Co. ...b10	61
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	108⅞	100 Mer. Union Ex.	34¾
25,000 do	109	500 N. Y. Cen.	132⅜
60,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	107⅝	100 do ...s60	132½
50,000 do. 3d series	107⅝	100 Erie R.	75⅝
3,000 do ...Small	107½	100 do	75⅞
17,000 Tenn. 6s. new	60	25 Erie R. Pf.	81
18,000 Missouri 6s	105	100 do ...b30	81½
30,000 Grt. W. 2d M.	75¼	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	93½
10,000 do	75½	70 Chic. & N. W. R.	60½
35,000 Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	105½	400 Clev. & Tol.	111¾
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs.	87	10 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	110
25 Metropolitan B'k	130	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	98⅜
350 Pacific Mail	109⅛	10 Mil. & St. P.	50⅛
500 do	109⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67½
		100 Ohio & Miss. R. ..s10	33½
		200 do	33½
		200 do ...b15	33⅝
		400 do	33⅝
		400 Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	27½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Adams Ex. Co.	75¼	1500 Reading R.	95½
100 do	75½	800 do ...c	95½
100 U. S. Ex.	74½	1200 do	95⅜
100 Mer. U. Ex. ...b10	35	200 do ...s30	95½
300 Canton Co.	60⅝	300 do ...c	95⅝
100 do ...b10	60⅝	100 M. & St. P.	50⅜
100 do	60½	100 P., Ft. W. & C. ...b3	101⅜
400 Pacific Mail	109½	100 do ...c	101⅝
100 Wes. U. Tel.	36⅛	200 Bos. Hart. & Erie c	16¼
400 do	36	100 do	16¼
300 N. Y. C. R. ...ex-d	131⅜	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅞
200 do ...c	131½	100 do ...c	92¾
100 do ...b10	131⅝	800 Clev. & Pitts.	96⅝
500 do ...s3	131½	1200 do	96½
100 At. Mail	96¾	200 do ...b10	96½
200 do	96⅞	200 do ...c	96⅜
100 do	97	1000 do ...b15	96⅛
2400 Erie R.	75¼	100 Chi. R. I. & P.	97⅞
100 Ill. Cen. R.	138	200 do	97¾
400 Clev. & Tol.	112	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75¼
100 Chi. & N. W.	60⅞	200 do ...c	75⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 U. S. Ex. Co.	74	400 Pac. Mail	109½
100 Canton Co. ...b10	61⅛	200 Erie Pf.	81⅛
200 do ...b10	61⅛	200 Reading R.	95⅜
100 do ...c	61	100 Mil. & St. P.	50¼
100 do	61⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	67⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex.	35	200 do	67⅛
100 Atlantic Mail ...c	96½	600 Ohio & Miss. R.	33¾
200 do	96⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. ...c	93⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. ...x-d	132⅜	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	97
800 do	132⅜	200 Clev. & Tol.	112
200 do ...c	132½	200 do	111⅞
600 do	132⅝	100 Hud. R. R.	148⅞
200 do ...c	132⅝	100 do	149
100 do ...b30	132¾	800 Chic., R. I. & P.	98¼
300 do ...s3	132⅝	200 do	98⅜
1100 Erie R.	75⅝	100 do ...b10	98⅜
3200 do	75¾	400 do ...c	98¼
200 do ...b5	75¾	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf. ..b3	75½
500 do ...c	75¾	1500 do	75⅝
200 do ...b15	75⅛	300 do ...c	75⅝
800 do ...s3	75⅜	200 do ...b3	75⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Adams Ex.	75½	1200 M. & St. P. Pf.	67¼
100 Quicksilver	25⅛	100 P., F. W. & C.	101¾
600 Pacific Mail	109½	300 Ohio & Miss. R.	33½
200 Atlantic Mail	97	200 do	33½
200 West. U. Tel.	36¼	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	93½
100 do ...b3	36⅜	400 Clev. & Pitts R.	96¾
100 do ...s10	36¼	400 Clev. & Toledo	111½
200 N. Y. Cent. ...x-d	132⅜	200 do ...b10	111½
100 do	132¼	400 do	111⅜
3100 Erie R.	75⅞	600 Chic., R. I. & P.	98⅛
5200 do	75¾	100 do ...b10	98¼
200 do ...b15	75⅞	200 do ...s5	98⅜
800 do ...b3	75¾	600 do	98¼
200 do ...b10	75¾	100 do ...b3	98¾
400 do ...b5	75¾	200 do ...b3	99⅜
100 Canton Co.	60⅝	500 do	98⅜
100 do ...b10	60⅝	100 Chi. & N. West	61
800 Reading R.	95¼	100 do ...b10	61⅛
800 do	95⅛	200 do	61⅛
200 do ...s30	95	900 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75½
200 do ...s5	95⅛	300 do ...b3	75½
1100 Mil. & St. P.	50	200 do ...s10	75⅜
200 do	50⅛	200 do ...b5	75⅜
100 do ...s10	50		

TUESDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

The sales of Gold this forenoon fell off to 142@141⅞ ℘ cent., or 1@1¼ ℘ cent. less than the highest sales of yesterday. There was no particular cause for the decline, so far as the news of the Gold Room was concerned. Some of the recent heavy buyers were probably warned by the freedom with which the market was supplied yesterday that their Washington sensations might not be altogether reliable. Later in the day the rumor was started, by way of accounting for the lower sales, that the Secretary was in the market as a seller. This was wholly without even the semblance of authority; and yet one of the industrious special telegraphers for the evening Press undertook to name the amount—ten millions—that the Treasury would sell, adding that "the order to sell will probably be given to-day!" After 3 o'clock the sales advanced to 142@142¼ ℘ cent. The Cable news was favorable for 5-20s, and highly so for the Cotton market. The Foreign Exchanges for the Hamburg steamer to-day and the Cunarder of Wednesday showed a little more animation, on the basis of 109⅝@109¾ for 60 day Bills on London.

There was an easy supply of Money to the Brokers at cheap rates, and a strong and very confident speculation in the Railways on the Stock Exchange, led by New-York Central, which sold up to 132½ ex-dividend. At the opening of business there was some inclination to sell this stock, and also Erie, at a decline of ⅛@¼ per cent. from the last price of Monday, but soon after 10 o'clock the turn of the market was in the opposite direction, and prices, with little or no interruption, were firm for the remainder of the day. While the New-York stocks were the favorites, including Hudson River, the Western roads were generally firm, and Philadelphia and Reading steady. Among the former, Chicago and Rock Island was partially weak early in the day, use being made of the fact of the passage yesterday in both Houses of the Iowa Legislature, of the bill heretofore noticed as confirming the Des Moines extension and the perpetuation of the present Board of Directors to June, 1869. But the Stock subsequently recovered to 98⅛@98⅜ ℘ cent. The Miscellaneous Stocks were generally quiet, except Canton Land Company, which continues to attract a strong upward speculation, sales at 61 ℘ cent. In State Bonds the bidding for New-York Canal 6 ℘ cents. was less strong than yesterday, while Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias were in better demand.

The Public Funds showed less spirit at the Boards, but after the Cable dispatches in the afternoon there was a good request for 5-20s of 1862, and rather firmer bidding for the other Gold-bearing Stocks.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	105	105	Missouri	104⅜	105
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	111⅜	Northwest	60⅞	61
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108	108	N. West Pref	75⅜	75½
N. Y. Central	131¾	132⅜	Rock Island	98⅜	98½
Erie	75⅛	75⅝	Fort Wayne	101⅜	101⅜
Hudson	149	149	W. U. Telegraph	36¼	36¼
Reading	95⅜	95⅝	M'chants' Union	34½	35
Mich. Southern	92⅞	93	St. Paul Pref	67¼	67¼
Ohio and Miss	33⅞	33⅞	St. Paul Com	50½	50
Pittsburgh	97	96⅞	Pacific Mail	109⅜	109⅜
Toledo	112	111½	American Gold	142⅜	142
Tenn 6s, new	59⅞	60	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	141	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	108½
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868	141⅜	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	118
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111⅜	5 ℘ cent., coup., 1871	120
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	End. cou., 1871	118
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅞	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	110⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅜	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	111
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅞	10-40 reg	101⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅞
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅜	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1867	107⅝	7 3-10 3d series	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7 ℘c., 1870	102⅛	Illinois War Loan	99¼
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Bounty	108	Indiana 5 ℘ c.	90
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	93½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1873	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	93½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883	93½
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1875	102	Michigan 7 ℘c. W. L.	100
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1877	102	Tennessee 6 ℘c. ex-c	64¼
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1878	102	Tennessee new bds	59¾
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Virginia 6s., ex-c	44
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	Virginia 6s., n. b	46½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101¼	Georgia 6s	67½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	50½
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	North Car. 6s. n. b	50½
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	Missouri 6s	104½
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99½	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	85
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99½	Missouri Pac. R. iss	101
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99½	California 7s	13
Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	99½	Connecticut 6s	99¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bank of North Am'a	104
Manhattan	133	Hanover	109
Merchants	113	Irving	107
Mechanics'	118⅛	Metropolitan	129
Union	116⅛	Nassau	107
America	136⅛	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	105	Continental	101
Merchants' Exch'ge	108	St. Nicholas	103
State of New-York	110	Commonwealth	103
Commerce	116⅛	Impt'rs. & Traders'	119
Mechanics B'k Ass.	114	Park	144
Ocean	102⅛	Central National	104
American Exchange	117½	Fourth National	103⅜
Bank of the Repub.	110	Ninth National	103⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	90¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	91	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	71
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Tol. W. & West'n S.F.	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	101
Erie 1st Mort. ext'd	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	85
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74⅜
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	100	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	75
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	94	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	74
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	92	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	102⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Harlem 1st M. 1863-'72	103	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Mich. C.n. 1st M. 8 ℘c. '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97⅜
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	99¼	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Mil. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S. F.	101½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	94½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Peninsula R. R. bonds	86
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	88⅞	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	80½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	84	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	86½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	101
Lack. & West'n. bds	95½	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	77
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90½	Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M.	63

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the first week in February:

1868	$175,165 68
1867	138,473 24
Increase	$36,692 44

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of January:

1868	$259,539
1867	243 787
Increase	$15,752

Comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the month of January:

1868	$92,433
1867	94,136
Decrease	$1,703

Mr. John B. Trainer, No. 22 Broad-street, was to-day admitted a member of the open Board of Brokers.

The amount of yesterday's reported defalcation in the American Exchange Bank is officially stated by the President, Mr. Coe, at about $60,000. The assistant cashier was discharged as soon as it was known that he had been speculating in stocks. If the same course had been adopted by the City Bank the recent heavy defalcation of the second teller might have been reduced to a few thousand dollars—perhaps avoided altogether. As far back as last June, we believe, one of the principal officers of the Bank had his attention called to perhaps the first beginnings of the unfortunate young man's speculations in stocks.

The week's exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $2,678,180, against $3,640,850 same week last year. Included in the exports were 8,548 bales Cotton.

Chicago and Pacific Railroad Extension.

From the Daily State Register, Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 7.

The New-York ring are evidently becoming as desperate in their purposes as they are unscrupulous in their means. We announced yesterday morning the granting of an injunction by Judge Barnard, a New-York City Judge, restraining any application to the Iowa Legislature for legislation touching one of its own railroad lines. On yesterday Hon. James Grant, of Davenport, made his appearance before the House Railroad Committee as the representative of Burrill, Davison & Burrill, the Wall-street Attorneys of the Wall-street Ring. He came with honeyed words—his clients, whom he represented to be a majority of the stockholders, were anxious to complete the road to Council Bluffs—the only question was as to who should superintend the important work. No one wanted any action that should tend to stop the work—the fight between his clients and the present Directory, presents but one issue—who shall do the work. He admitted that the present Directory were anxious to complete the road, that they had raised the money for this purpose, that it had been secured by increasing the capital stock by the sale of shares at about 98¾, while the bonds of the Company would command but about 90—and that many persons who were engaged in the present war upon the Directory, were in a ring to make money by a purchase of the bonds, which it was supposed would be thrown upon the market for the purpose of raising this money. We are informed that his speeches corroborated the statements which had been made by the friends of the Directory before he made his appearance upon the stage.

Mr. E. Cook stated to the Committee, in reply to Judge Grant, that if the parties he (Grant) represented had no objection to the extension of the road the whole matter could be quickly ended. Let the injunction which they had obtained restraining the building of the road be dissolved, and the parties enter into an agreement that no other should be issued. The present Directors would go on with the work, complete as much as possible of the road during their term of office and take the chances of their actions being approved at the next meeting of the stockholders. And that if this was done no legislation would be necessary. But the real question is, shall the money which has been raised to complete the road, be used for that purpose, or shall the work be tied up until a ring can direct and divide it?

Mr. Cook might have added to the demonstrations of the flimsy character of the pretence that the parties represented by Burrill, Davison & Burrill wish the early completion of the road. These gentlemen represent Rufus Hatch, at whose instance the injunction restraining the completion of the road was granted. They drew the petition upon which the injunction was issued. A copy of that petition is before us: We copy some of its allegations:

"Plaintiff further alleges, on information and belief, that the defendants, or some of them, pretend and claim that the said railroad, from Des Moines to the western line of the State of Iowa, at such point as may enable it to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad, which runs westwardly from Omaha, aforesaid, should be completed; and that the issue of said additional stock was necessary, and was authorized to be issued for such purpose; and that the said 49,000 shares were so issued and sold for the purpose of enabling the said Company to construct said railroad from Des Moines, and that the proceeds thereof are necessary for such purpose, and will be used therefor; but this plaintiff alleges on information and belief, *that said Company had no right or authority to construct said road west of Des Moines;* and further, he says, that if the Company has such right, the propriety of making such extension has never been submitted to the stockholders of said Company, or received their sanction, *and that he verily believes a majority of the stockholders are opposed to such project, and will so express themselves, if the opportunity be afforded them.*"

This is the language of Burrill, Davison & Burrill in New-York, before a New-York Court, sanctioned by the oath of Mr. Hatch, the representative man of the ring; "the majority of the stockholders are anxious to build the road" is their language to the Iowa Legislature, sanctioned by the solemnity of a telegraphic dispatch to Hon. James Grant. The purpose of the ring, as stated under oath, before it occurred to them that the Iowa Legislature might have something to say on the subject, is certainly more reliable than protestations sent to an attorney for especial use in the General Assembly.

But we find something further in this petition showing the *animus* of the men represented by Judge Grant through Burrill, Davison & Burrill. The petition continues:

"The plaintiff has reason to believe, and does believe, *and is apprehensive that, unless restrained, the defendants herein will make or enter into some contract or agreement for the building of the road of said Company beyond Des Moines*, or create some obligation on the part of the Company in respect thereto, *and that they will appropriate, use or dispose of the moneys received by them from the sale of said additional issue of stock for the purpose of building said extension*, or make some other use or disposition thereof which will prevent them from refunding the money received on account of said additional stock, and of receiving such stock."

Appended to this petition is the affidavit of the same Mr. Rufus Hatch, in which he declares "that it would be an act of presumption on the part of the Directors to enter upon a project of such importance without consulting the stockholders, *and that the latter are, as he verily believes, opposed to making any such extension*," and that "the interests of the stockholders, as he believes, demand that the defendant be prevented from disposing of this large amount of money, or from binding the Company to the extension of the road beyond Des Moines, until the stockholders can have an opportunity to express their views in regard hereto."

We have already published the order of injunction restraining the building of the road. The purpose of the ring cannot be doubted. Plausible protestations by the agents and attorneys sent to Des Moines for the purpose will not stay the strong hand of the Legislature. The General Assembly believes, as Hatch, the leader of the ring, has sworn that he does, "that unless restrained" the officers of the Company "will make or enter into some contract or agreement for the building of the road of said Company beyond Des Moines," and that they will appropriate, use or dispose of the money received by them from the sale of said additional issue of stock, for the purpose of building such extension.

The game of the ring now is delay! Barnard, on the 5th, was ready to appoint a receiver to take charge of the books and moneys of the Company, and the appointment was delayed only by a prompt interposition of the power of another court. A receiver once appointed, the officers of the Company must comply with the order to surrender the moneys and books, or submit to imprisonment, as a penalty for contempt. The same Barnard has ordered by his injunction that no application be made to the Iowa Legislature for relief; the first instance we ever heard of in which a court sought by the exercise of this extraordinary power to abridge the right of the citizens to petition the Legislature for redress.

The delay for which they are now pleading will be employed in New-York in efforts to intimidate Tracy and his associates. A receiver may be appointed, and the delivery of the money enforced by process for contempt. The purpose of the General Assembly to aid the Directors in their efforts to complete the road early may be thwarted by holding the parties within the jurisdiction responsible for the action already taken, and inflicting prompt and severe punishments under the pretence of enforcing obedience to the order of the Court. Delay may now involve postponement beyond the recess; and that may enable the ring, by the use of power exercised by a pliant court, to accomplish their purpose. Their purpose accomplished, and a railroad connection between Des Moines and the Missouri River will be postponed for years.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., No. 242, 21.10x60	nom.
Leonard-st., No. 16, 25x100	$28,000
Monroe-st., No. 251	5,000
Norfolk-st., No. 33, 25x100	9,750
4th-st., s. s., 212, 9 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x109	nom.
22d-st., (West,) No. 167	nom.
26th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x98.9	22,000
27th-st., s. s., 480 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	14,000
35th-st., s. s., 168, 10 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.4x98.9	8,500
35th-st., n. s., 537 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98	nom.
82d-st., s. s., 156.6 ft. w. of Av. A., 50x102.2	2,000
87th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.8½	5,000
100th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.11; 99th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 200x100.11	10,000
113th-st. and 4th-av., 185x100.10	10,000
120th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100.10; 119-st., n. s. 210 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100.10	10,000
Av. B, w. s., 75 ft. s. of 13th-st., 95x54x35.3½, 19.8x130.3½x19.4	12,500
Lexington-av., w. s., 60.11 ft. n. of 52d-st., ½ share, 19.9½x90	nom.
2d-av., e. s., 53.0¾ ft. s. of 38th-st., 21x80	nom.
2d-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 118th-st., 20x90	2,200
2d-av., e. s., bet. 80th and 81st sts., 25.6x100; 2d-av., e. s., bet. 80th and 81st sts., 25.2½x100	6,000
3d-av., n. s., 27.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 75x100	nom.
5th-av., w. s., 63.9 ft. n. of 46th-st., 36.8x100	40,900
6th-av. and 115th-st., s. e. cor., 75x100.11	1,300
10th-av. and 50th-st., n. w. cor., 100x100.5	13,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Baxter-st., No. 52, 2 years, per year	$700
Bowery, No. 193, 3 years, per year	2,500
Centre-st., Nos. 43, 45, 5 years, per year	5,000
Centre-st., No. 245, excepting basement, 3 years, per year	800
Church-st., No. 34, 2d and 3d floors, 4 yrs., per year	800
Franklin-st., No. 103, 14 years, per year	2,500
East Houston-st., No. 23, 4 1-6 years, 2 years at $600 per year, 2 years at (per year)	750
Leonard-st., No. 76, 25x100, lessors lifetime, per yr.	1,580
Wall-st., No. 38, 3 years, per year	5,200
Waverly-place, No. 12, 7 years (assignment $12,000) per year	2,200
William-st., No. 167, basement, 4½ years, per year	750
10th-st., No. 293, 3 years, per year	1,700
17th-st., (East,) No. 2, first floor, 5 years, per year	3,500
39th-st., (West,) No. 310, 3 years, per year	1,700

KINGS COUNTY.

Atlantic-st., n. s. 100 ft. e. of Bond-st. 25.8x105.8	$4,000
Bergen-st., n. s. 149.6 ft. w. of Hoyt-st. 6 in.x100 ft.	190
Court-st., e. s. 44.1 ft. n. of President-st. 50x40.8½x21x10x43.6½x50x22	10,000
Dean-st. and 4th-av., s. w. cor. 20x32.10	7,500
Dupont-st., s. s. 350 ft. w. of Union-av., 22x100	840
Herkimer-st., s. s. 67.7 ft. from Perry-av. 77.9½x52x52x92	nominal.
Jefferson-st. and Howard-av., s. e. cor. 100x100	1,375
Pineapple-st., s. s. 200.4 ft., e. of Hicks-st. 30.3x71x45x101.3x45	11,500
Ryerson-st., w. s., 194.10 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 100x160	4,820
Trotter-st., w. s., 115 ft. s. of Gates-av., 16.8x100	6,000
2d-st., (North,) n. s., bet. 5th and 6th sts. 58.9x30x53x25; 2d-st., (North,) n. s., 1.71 ft. w. of 6th-st. 54.7x3x7.8x36x25	3,500
4th-st., w. s., 24.6 ft. n. of South 9th-st., 22x75	7,300
4th-st., w. s., 24.6 ft. n. of South 9th-st., 22x75	7,700
17th-st., s. s., 143 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 19x100	3,500
22d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., —x100x175x100; High water line Gowanus Cove, centre line 22d-st., 990.10 front	3,500
Bedford-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Van Buren-st. 20x80	5,250
Kalb-av., n. s. 38 ft. e. of Kent-av., 19.2x80x2in. x20x49x20x20x80	4,000
Graham-av., w. s., 89 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 19x100	2,900
Tompkins-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Hancock-st., 20x100	2,000
Throop-av., w. s., 2 ft. s. of Stockton-st., 20x100	5,500
Lots Nos. 20, 21, Herkimer-st., s. s., 67.2 ft. e. of Perry-av. 40x77.9½x52x92	2,000
Lot No. 135, Stewart property, (18th Ward)	275
Lots 650 to 657, inclusive, bounded by 6th-av. 200 ft., 20th-st. 100 ft., 200 and 21st-st., 100 ft.	1,000
Lots Nos. 388, 390, 391, map of Greene's prop., (9th Ward)	100

Leases Recorded.

Fulton and Classon avs., n. e. cor., 4 11-12 years, per year	$1,500
Grand-av., between Fulton and Putnam avs., first floor, 27 months, per month	8
Nassau and Adams sts., s. e. cor., first floor, 5 1-6 years, per year	192
Powers-st., and Union-av., n. e. cor., two frame houses, 5 years, per year	708
South 2d-st. and 3d-st., s. e. cor., 22.0½x80, 5 years, per year	500

Flatlands.

Kimball and Hobsons avs., s. e. cor., about 9 acres; Plot e. on Morton-av., about 11 acres	19,293

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Prospect-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of South 6th-st., 45x100	$3,000

Hudson City.

Palisade-av., e. s., lot 26, Van Vorst H'ghts Co.'s map, 25x100	$4,300
Hudson-grove, lot 2, block 8, 25x100	300
Thorne-st. and Bergen Wood-av., n. e. cor., 25x90	700
Summit-av., lot 2, block 3, Hespe & Weber's map, 25x100	600

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	2,646	Malt, bushels	2,300
Flour, bags	4,860	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	189
Cornmeal, bags	1,970	Cut Meats, pkgs	352
Wheat, bushels	480	Lard, pkgs	1,008
Corn, bushels	46,716	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	4,632	Petroleum, bbls	1,048

ASHES—Continue in moderate request at $8@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand and firm in price, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 16c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ lb. Stock in first hands to-day 149,671 bags, including 131,698 bags Rio and Santos.

COTTON—A very brisk demand prevailed to-day, largely speculative, for desirable grades, prices of which again advanced ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb, the market closing very strong and buoyant. Much higher figures are generally looked for. The aggregate sales since our last have been 10,958 bales, including 1,793 bales to shippers, 2,361 bales to spinners, 5,661 bales to speculators, and 1,143 bales in transit. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega quote as follows, in their letters for the steamer of to-morrow, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	18⅛	18¾	18¾@19
Good Ordinary	18⅞	19	19¼@19½
Low Middling	19⅞	20	20¼@20½
Middling	20⅞	21	21¼@21½
Good Middling	22	23	23¼@24

DRY GOODS—Domestic Cottons are in very good request generally, and are quoted firmer, as a rule, in view of the usual activity and buoyancy in the raw material. Domestic Woolens have been very quiet and quite depressed in price. The trade in foreign goods has been somewhat livelier, but the improvement has not been very decided, and importers have been somewhat discouraged by the tardy revival of business.

FISH—The demand has been quite moderate for all kinds within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more active at firm and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,200 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 40@$9 30; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 70@$10 20; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 80@$10 60 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 40@$9 30
Extra State	9 70@11 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 80@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 20@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 15@15 75

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 585 bbls. at $9 85@$11 45 for common to fair, and $11 45@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,500 bbls. and sacks at $12 30@$13 75 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 100 bbls. were sold at $13 65@$14 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in more request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 80@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 75@$5 90 for Western, and $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in limited demand at $4 50@$4 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant, and has been more sought after by millers at very firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3 06; White Wisconsin at $2 92½; No. 2 Spring on private terms; White Genesee at $3 20, and White California (which was most freely dealt in,) at $3 15 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in rather active request, largely for export, opening at buoyant prices, but closing slightly in favor of buyers, influenced by the further rise in ocean freight rates. Sales have been reported of 103,000 bushels at $1 27@$1 29½ for New Mixed Western, $1 32 for Old do. in store; $1 24@$1 28 for New Yellow Jersey, $1 22@$1 30 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Most of the sales of sound and dry New Mixed Western were made at $1 29 ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet but firm at $1 73@$1 80 ℘ bushel. Sales 2,700 bushels. Barley is in light supply and fair request at firmer rates; sales 10,500 bushels at $2 20 for choice Western, and $2 for State, from depot, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 12,500 bushels at $1 85@$2 ℘ bushel. Oats continue brisk and buoyant; sales have been reported of 87,000 bushels Western at 84½c.@85c., in store, and 86½c. afloat; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 78c.@82c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been quiet since our last at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 05 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair supply and light request, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been very sparingly purchased, since our last, at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand and firm, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

LIME—Has been firm, but inactive.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@92½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in fair demand at rising prices, including Spirits Turpentine at at 65c.@67c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $3 10@$7 50 ℘ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in better request at buoyant rates, including Crude Whale at 67c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 10@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 18 ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET.—Week ending Feb. 10.—*Sperm*—Has been in better request, and sales were made of 500 bbls., in parcels, ex *White Wing*, for manufacture, at $2 ℘ gallon, as filled when landed. *Whale*—Continues in fair request, with sales of 250 bbls. Northern at 65c. ℘ gallon, and 500 bbls. Southern, on private terms, for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 10, 1868	2,583	900	24,900
Same time last year	....	....	1,000
Exports for the week ending Feb. 10, 1868	....	353	....
Previously	2,934	2,026	52,680
From Jan. 1 to date	2,934	2,379	52,680
Same time last year	....	307	59,150

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 80,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,500 pieces, 56x60, 6¾c.; 3,000 do., 60x64, 7c.; 35,000 do., 64x64, 7¼c.; 10,000 do., 64x64, 7½c., early in the week; 11,000 do., 64x64, 7⅜c., common; 33,600 do., 64x64, 7½c., standards; 10,000 do., 64x64, extras, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at higher but variable prices. Some rather extensive sales have been made to-day on speculative account to realise profits made by the recent sharp advance. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $22 37@$22 62, closing at $22 37@$22 50 for Old Mess; $23 37@$23 75, closing at $23 37@$23 50, for New Mess; $19 75@$20 50 for Western Prime Mess; $17 50@$18 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $22 25 for thin Mess ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,250 bbls. New Mess, including March delivery, seller's option, at $23 50@$23 75, chiefly at $22 50, and all April, seller's option, $23 62½c. ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been scarce and in demand at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 320 pkgs. Bacon is in fair request at buoyant rates; sales 860 bxs. at 10½c.@11c. for Cumberlands; 12c.@12½c. for Short Ribs; 11½c.@11½c. for Long Ribs; 12½c.@12½c. for Long Clear; 13½c.@13½c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard has been in more active demand, at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,830 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@15½c., chiefly at 15c. for prime Steam ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs are in less request, and heavy at 10½c.@11½c. for City, and 9½c.@10½c., closing at 9½c.@10c. for Country, ℘ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of Extra Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 875 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in good demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$36, and India Mess at $37 50@$40 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 710 tcs. Beef Hams are firm at from $28@$32 25 for poor to choice; sales 170 bbls. Butter continues in demand at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for interior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese has been in request at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @51
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	8 @11

RICE—Has been in very light request at from $10 50@$11 25 for Carolina ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in pretty fair demand at uniform prices.

SKINS—Have been inactive since our last, including Honduras Deer at 45c.@47½c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.@35c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 50c. in gold, ℘ lb. Tampico Goat at 40c.@42½c.; Matamoras, 38c.@40c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@28c. in gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa, 37½c. currency; Cape, 37½c.@38c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been quite dull within our previous range.

SEEDS—The main call has been for Calcutta Linseed at $2 30@$2 35, gold, ℘ bushel. Other kinds steady, but quiet.

SUGARS—Have been in light supply and very firm in price, but not active. Sales have been reported since our last of 980 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c.; and 310 boxes at 12½c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in active request at 14½c.@17¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 159,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 92,000 lbs. Stearine at 14c.@14½c.; 87,500 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady.

TOBACCO—Has been in light demand, at unchanged prices, including Lugs, 6c.@8½c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@11c.; Medium do., 9½c.@14c.; Good do., 12½c.@16c.; Fine do., 14½c.@20c.; Selections, 17c.@22c. ℘ lb. Of new crop Virginia some 60 hhds. were sold here at 5c.@5½c. for frosted and common Lugs, and 10c.@16c. for Leaf. *Seed Leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@10c. for old, and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old, and 18c.@30c. for new; fine Wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old, and 35c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 4c.@5c. for old, and 4½c.@5c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old, and 8c.@14c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 3½c.@4½c. for old, and 3½c.@4½c. for new; average lots, 6c.@10c. for old, and 9c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@40c. for new, ℘ lb. *Spanish Tobacco*—Havana—Common, 70c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@85c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05 ℘ lb. Yara—I cut, 80c.@85c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 10; Average lot, 85c.@92½c. ℘ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quite dull and nominal since our last.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted much firmer, with a moderately active business. For Liverpool there were taken 4,800 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@7-16d., by sail, and ½d.@⅜d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 11d. ℘ bushel; 4,000 boxes Cheese, by do., at 55s.; 500 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 32s. 6d.; and 250 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s. ℘ ton. For London, 20 tcs. Lard at 38s., and 20 tons Leather at 45s. ℘ ton. For Cork and a market, a bark with 3,200 quarter Corn, at 7s. 3d. ℘ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
IL TROVATORE. Characters by Mme. de la Grange, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Coletti. Conductor, Sig. Nicolao.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PAULINE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. John Sefton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN, LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, ARAB TROUPE, &c. Mr. E. Eddy in two pieces.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
RED RIDING HOOD, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 200,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
MEDEA and LONDON ASSURANCE. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.
MATINEE AT 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, SCOTT AND DICKENS, by Mr. James E. Murdoch.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Another attack was made yesterday upon the Police in the streets of Cork by Fenians, during which several of the rioters were bayoneted and severely wounded in a charge which the Police made upon them.

LENNON, the Fenian, whose trial for murder was commenced in Dublin on Monday, was yesterday found guilty of that offence.

A deputation of loyal Irishmen have presented an address to Hon. GATHORNE HARDY, assuring him of their devotion to the British Crown.

The members of the Italian Parliament are arranging a grand banquet in honor of Admiral FARRAGUT.

Count VON BISMARCK is sick and unable to leave Berlin.

CONGRESS.

A large number of petitions and memorials were introduced in the Senate yesterday and appropriately referred. Mr. DAVIS, having the floor, proceeded to address the Senate on the Supplemental Reconstruction bill. He offered an amendment proposing the repeal of all reconstruction acts, and in his remarks supporting it, claimed that the Southern people had been sufficiently punished for their sin of rebellion, and that now they were the most loyal people in the country. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Senate held a short Executive session, and then adjourned.

In the House the morning hour was consumed in discussing the bill relative to the rights of American citizens abroad. It met with much opposition on account of the language in which it was couched. The discussion will be resumed this morning. President JOHNSON's letter to Gen. GRANT, accompanied by letters from members of the Cabinet, was laid before the House. These documents will be found in full in other columns of the TIMES this morning. On motion the papers were referred to the Committee on Correspondence, and ordered printed. A resolution calling upon the President for a copy of Gen. GRANT's rejoinder, was adopted. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, but was not disposed of. Amendments were made cutting down the number of clerks assigned to the President. Gen. GRANT's reply to the President was received, read and referred to the Committee on Correspondence, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

For the more efficient protection of the northwestern frontier of Texas, Gen. HANCOCK orders the establishment of four new military posts, to be named Forts Gauch, Griffin, Richardson and Burnham, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. The work on these posts is to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible by the Quartermaster's Department.

The remains of Capt. CHAS. C. HYATT, formerly of the Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, who died of yellow-fever in Mississippi on the 5th of October last, were received in Sing Sing on Friday last—just one year from the day he left—and buried with military honors. The deceased was a brother-in-law of Mayor HOFFMAN.

Vessels freighted with 13,391 bales of Upland Cotton, valued at nearly $1,000,000, cleared at Savannah, Ga., on the 6th inst. This is the largest day's export from that port since the war.

Mrs. E. A. POLLARD has been released on $500 bail in Baltimore, she having been indicted upon a charge of common assault only, in shooting Dr. MOORE.

The trial of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., for a breach of the Episcopal Church discipline in preaching within the parochial limits of Rev. Dr. STUBBS, of New-Brunswick, N. J., without the permission of that clergyman, was resumed yesterday at the schoolhouse of St. Peter's Church, Twentieth-street. Dr. STUBBS was examined at length, and counsel on either side argued the question. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Friday next at 10 A. M.

CATHARINE BRADY, aged 14, a servant of WM. MERRITT, in Third-avenue, near Eighty-sixth-street, died suddenly yesterday morning from unknown causes.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, ALBERT GAVAGNON called at the house of Mr. STRAUSS, No. 141 West Thirteenth-street, and asked for SOPHIA WODY, a German servant in Mr. STRAUSS' employ. She appeared at the door and was reproached by GAVAGNON for indifference to his professions of love. He then drew a revolver and fired at her twice, without injuring her, and then cut his own throat with a razor, and expired almost immediately.

A writ of error was granted yesterday by Judge BARNARD of the Supreme Court, in the case of MARGARET WELSH, who was convicted recently in the Court of General Sessions of the murder of Policeman MCCHESNEY. MARGARET is now in the State Prison under sentence, hence there can be no stay of proceedings. The points of law raised by her counsel will be argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, on the first Monday of April next.

A meeting of the owners and lessees of wharves was held yesterday at the office of MURRAY & FERRIS, in South-street. The names of the officers of the Association elected are: President, D. COLDEN MURRAY; Vice-President, WM. B. BROWN; Treasurer, J. B. DURYEE; Secretary, STEPHEN A. FROST. The Association indorsed the bill now before the Legislature increasing the present rate of wharfage.

The Grant and Fenton Club of the Twentieth Assembly District, held a meeting last evening at the Brevoort House, Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue. Resolutions indorsing the Syracuse nominations were adopted, after which speeches were made by Hon. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, Major HAGGERTY and others.

Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, this District, has granted a writ of *mandamus* on the application of Mr. CREIGHTON, a reporter, to compel Maj. CHARLES SCHURIG, Register of Kings County, to exhibit the books containing the transfers of real estates. The order to show cause is made returnable on the 18th inst., when the case will be argued.

A man named LOCKWOOD was fined $250 yesterday by a Judge of the Supreme Court for a violation of an injunction order. In case of non-payment the person in contempt is to be imprisoned. The presiding Judge intimated that hereafter the orders of the Court must be complied with in every particular.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as the steamtug *H. C. Stevens* was passing up the East River with the barge *Charles Schaffer* in tow, when opposite Pier No. 44, she was struck by a large mass of ice and her side stove in. She sank immediately. Her value is estimated at about $40,000.

Cotton was extensively dealt in yesterday, especially by speculative purchasers, at a further decided rise in prices. Breadstuffs and Provisions attracted more attention and were generally held with more firmness. Groceries quiet, but steady. Freights were moderately active; rates higher to British ports.

The President and Gen. Grant.

We publish this morning a continuation of the correspondence between President JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT. It is by no means pleasant reading for any one who would cherish respect for our highest public officials, or a proper regard for the dignity and responsibility of their positions.

The question at issue can scarcely be styled a question of veracity, since it cannot be supposed that such a question could arise between two gentlemen holding their respective positions. Neither of them can be supposed to make an intentionally false statement. Their recollections of a particular conversation are certainly quite different, and the President is substantially sustained in his view of the case by the testimony of four others who heard all that passed. The real merits of the controversy, however, do not turn upon mere verbal accuracy, or upon what took place during any particular interview.

The President admits that he did not intend that Mr. STANTON should return to the War Department, even if the Senate refused to concur in his suspension, until the Tenure of Office law should be pronounced valid by the courts. And in appointing Gen. GRANT Secretary *ad interim*, he intended that he should retain the place until the question had been decided. Gen. GRANT seems, according to the testimony, to have given the President to understand that he would either do so, or else resign in time for the President to appoint some one who would. In point of fact, however, he did not do either. He held the office until notified that the Senate refused to concur; whereupon he at once handed over the office to Mr. STANTON, who became, by that refusal, just as fully and thoroughly Secretary as if he had never been suspended.

The real question involved is whether Gen. GRANT was *right* in the course he pursued. He may have been hasty and inconsiderate in giving the President to understand that he would aid him in keeping STANTON out, and he may have been neglectful in not notifying the President that he had changed his mind as to the requirements of the law. We can hardly suppose that the President is correct in understanding Gen. GRANT to admit that, when he took the place he did it with the intent and for the purpose of defeating the object for which he knew it had been given to him; for such a course would have been less direct and manly than we can suppose Gen. GRANT would pursue. And upon this point we shall await further explanations from the General himself.

But as to his final action, we think there can be no doubt as to its propriety. When the Senate refused to concur in his suspension, Mr. STANTON became at once, under the law, Secretary of War; there was no longer any such post as Secretary *ad interim*, and Gen. GRANT had no longer any office which he could resign. He acted strictly in accordance with the requirements of the law.

The Supreme Court.

The action of the Supreme Court in the Reconstruction cases will give very general satisfaction. It removes one of the disturbing elements from a question which is much too complicated already for the public good. It will put an end, we presume, to the movement in Congress which threatened to override the Judicial Department of the Government, and to set aside its authority, lest it should be exercised against the Congressional acts of reconstruction. It will allay public apprehension on the one hand lest the Supreme Court should usurp political power, and on the other lest the Court itself should be invaded, in its rightful jurisdiction, by the Legislature.

In disclaiming political authority, moreover, the Court conforms to the general usage of the Government, and the best opinions of the foremost friends of republican institutions. At the very outset it was contended by JEFFERSON and those who acted with him, that the Court had no political jurisdiction, and no right to decide or entertain questions purely political in their character. The Democratic Party always held that position, down at least to the time when the Dred Scott decision was pronounced; and the ablest and most disinterested members of the party held *that* decision to be a departure from the usage of the Court, and an invasion of the political department of the Government.

In the decision it has now pronounced the Court has defined the limits of its jurisdiction. Its province is to decide "*cases* in law and equity" which may arise under the Constitution and laws of the United States. This does not involve the right to sit in judgment on the constitutionality of laws of Congress, as an abstract question, and to affirm or annul them at its discretion. It can only take cognizance of that question as it may arise in some specific *case*, involving rights of person or of property, and which shall come properly before the Court. The Georgia and Mississippi cases presented no such claims. They were simply applications from those States, asking the Court to pronounce certain laws unconstitutional, and to restrain the Government of the United States from carrying them into execution. The Court holds that it has no right thus to sit in judgment on the acts of the political department of the Government. That department is independent of all others in the action it may take on subjects within its rightful jurisdiction: and it is only when personal rights or rights of property are involved, in cases coming properly before it, that the Court can take cognizance of the validity of existing laws. The only appeal in case of political wrongs is to the people. They are the source of all political power under our form of government, and it is only by them that the political action of the Government can be called in question.

The fact that the decision in these reconstruction cases was unanimous, and that the opinion was delivered by Judge NELSON, will give it increased weight and authority with the country. While it deprives the opponents of the Congressional policy of reconstruction of one of their strongholds, it relieves the Court from the political assaults that were threatening its destruction, and leaves the whole question open for the action and decision of the tribunal of the people, to which alone all administrations are responsible.

The Failure and the Opportunity.

On what ground does the Senate consider itself justified in wasting the best portion of every day on what purports to be a Supplementary Reconstruction bill? There might be some excuse for it if the reconstruction scheme were in an inchoate condition, or in a condition admitting of immediate amendment. The question would then be a feasible one, and the discussion of it in order. But what propriety or profit is there in debating a bill supplementary to a measure which is no longer available for the whole South? Of what use is talk concerning particular provisions of the law, when in Alabama the law is practically defunct? We have yet to learn the fate of the scheme in other States, and pending the conclusion of the experiment we can only wonder and wait. Defeat has overtaken it in one case, and time will tell whether in other cases it is successful. Till that point be ascertained, what will be gained by attempts to patch the scheme and hide its defects? If it succeed so far as to restore any of the ten States to the Union, no supplementary bill will be wanted; if it fail elsewhere as signally as it has failed in Alabama, nothing supplementary can save it. Galvanism may accomplish wonders, but it cannot impart life to the dead, or invest conspicuous failure with the attributes of success.

There are other reasons for suspending the tinkering process. Congress having constructed a pet scheme should afford it an opportunity for complete and natural development. A reasonable curiosity exists as to the precise effects of this great stroke of Radical statesmanship. We are not singular in the desire to know definitely how it works and what effects it produces. To attempt changes at the present stage is literally to "swap horses in the middle of the stream." It betokens neither courage nor enterprise—only recklessness and fear. Let the party having charge of the work show some faith in its principles and chances, if only that they may know what blunders are to be avoided and what defects supplied.

For we assume that by-and-by the business of reconstruction will have to be begun anew. In its present form it is predestined to disaster. The verdict of Alabama virtually breaks it down. Before making another start, however, it will be desirable to wait until the field is clear, and the difficulties to be surmounted are known and comprehended. Special enactments framed with reference to the nature and strength of the opposition in each State will make confusion worse confounded. There would then be no coherent plan of reconstruction, but merely a succession of supplementary laws indicating the incapacity of the party enacting them. Some general law there must be unless the Republican leaders are prepared to confess their lack of statesmanship; and for general legislation we must wait until the present wreck be cleared away. The Commanding Generals are a guarantee that in the interim the South will not drift into positive anarchy.

Just now, then, the reconstruction question may be safely banished from Congress. Alabama has shown the futility of tinkering, and the decision of the Supreme Court has dispelled apprehensions of danger from that quarter. For the present, let the question be considered out of the way. We need not keep it continually before us, because it is destined to return with proportions undiminished. Far better will it be to defer debate and to repress anxiety until it comes up again legitimately and as a whole for decisive treatment. This would be the wiser course were Congress possessed of ample time. But it really has no time to spare. So much has been wasted on partisan follies that the urgent practical business of the country has fallen largely in arrear. Everything has been made subordinate to reconstruction, and since *that* collapses from the prick which Alabama has rudely administered, expediency seems to suggest attention to matters which have been sacrificed in its name.

Say, for instance, the questions of taxation and retrenchment. Both have been neglected in order that Congress might reconstruct the Union. While such a result appeared probable, the country was content to submit to the Tax Collector and to allow governmental extravagance to go unchecked. The price, heavy though it was, was not too great if it purchased the desired result. But it has not. The burdens have been borne for months ineffectually. The Union has not been reconstructed, nor is it likely to be very soon. The soldier is master of the Southern situation, and may be safely left to guard the remnants of reconstruction. He can take care of himself, and we entreat Congress to think about taking care of the country. It has a chance now of cutting down expenses and reducing taxation. For the time at least it is free to legislate with a view to the relief of suffering industry and the restoration of confidence to commerce. The Committees are hard at work in the right direction. Mr. BLAINE has reported encouragingly in reference to retrenchment, and the Ways and Means Committee has received credit for good service in the cause of fiscal reform. Some of the raw materials of useful legislation are therefore ready for use, and the responsibility of using or neglecting them rests upon Congress.

It will not be wise to throw away the present opportunity. Before the session ends reconstruction schemes and debates will doubtless again be in full blast. Financial or fiscal reforms will then be impracticable. To be effected at all they must be undertaken now, with reconstruction temporarily out of the way, and nothing to hinder them but the laziness or negligence or folly of Congress itself.

In a party sense, the course we suggest is more than desirable; it is essential to the strength of the Republican organization. By the failure of reconstruction its reputation is seriously damaged. Its leaders undertook to reconstruct the Union, and after two years of preparation their schemes are frustrated. Measured by this standard, their statesmanship is a failure. They cannot invite a renewal of confidence on the ground that they have perfected the work of the war. They have tried and thus far have not succeeded. It only remains for them to atone by triumphs in one direction for failure in another. They have not brought back the Southern States, but they may yet win glory by purging the Government of its extravagances and relieving industry of the load by which it is oppressed. It is their only chance, and we shall see whether they have skill and judgment enough to turn it to a good account.

Informers' Shares—Powers and Duties of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The decision of Judge BLATCHFORD, which we publish in another column, as to the rights of informers under the revenue laws of 1867, is important as maintaining a principle which is too apt to be lost sight of. That act of March 2, 1867, besides making some changes in the distribution of the proceeds of forfeiture under the revenue acts, provided also that the proceeds of such forfeitures, after deducting duties which ought to be paid to the Government and not treated as proceeds of a fine, penalty or forfeiture, should be paid into the Treasury of the United States "and distributed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury" as provided in the act. The question which arose was whether, where there was a contest as to who was entitled to the informer's share, that contest was to be determined by the Courts, or whether that power was also by the words above quoted intended to be conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Judge discusses the question on the authorities, and finding it apparently well-settled law before the passage of that act of 1867, that the Courts were to determine such questions, he holds that this act makes no change in this respect, but only makes the Secretary of the Treasury the officer by whom the informer's share is to be paid, after the Courts shall have determined, in case of a contest, who is the person entitled to it.

It seems to us clear on principle that this ought to be so. The Courts are the established and regular tribunals for determining all such questions. They have regular and known modes of procedure and rules of evidence, and a way by which errors of fact or law can be corrected. The whole system of Courts is based upon the idea that, in general, such a mode of determining controversies between man and man is the best. A law, therefore, which should remove certain classes of contests from the jurisdiction of the Courts and transfer them before the Secretary of the Treasury, is, so far an anomaly, an exception to the system, an element of inharmony and discord. The Secretary of the Treasury would be governed by no rules in the determination of such contests except such as he made for himself, and unless he sat down and drew out for his own guidance a certain fixed system, he would find it extremely difficult to follow the same practice in different cases and to administer equal justice in all. We might perhaps look for a similarity between the workings of his tribunal and those of the Eastern Cadii, but that is not a system which finds congenial home among us.

We presume that the Treasury Department will be entirely satisfied with this decision, for there seems to be no reason why it should desire to take upon itself what would always be for it a troublesome and thankless duty. Its duties lie in another direction. It has to see to it that its various officials throughout the country perform their duty, and to determine the many questions which will be brought before it by the various officials over the country as their duties and responsibilities, and in all this there is surely as much as the Department can properly perform. Any expenditure of time and thought which it can save by throwing the labor upon the Courts, will surely be well saved.

The Amenities of Congressional Debate.

We have now had the fourth day of the exchange of compliments between Messrs. PILE and JOHNSON, in the House. It began with one gentleman declaring the other gentleman's resolution a "burlesque upon common sense," whereupon the other gentleman retorted that the first gentleman was a "minister of the Gospel and a Brigadier-General," [laughter.] and accordingly related and applied half the story of "Balaam and the Ass," the other half being cut off by the Speaker's hammer. Then came the reply, then the rejoinder; and the surrejoinder, rebutter and surrebutter may be duly expected, if the session lasts long enough.

We once heard a veteran Congressman irreverently style the House a "great bear-garden." That, however, was in the days when a man who had safely passed his two years and returned to the arms of his constituents, might appreciate the feelings of the early Christians who had fought with wild beasts at Ephesus. Those days went out when such worthies as FOOTE and QUITMAN and TOOMBS and WIGFALL and BROOKS and KEITT and the gentlemen of the pistol persuasion ceased to frequent the halls of Congress. A new *régime* now comes in—of personalities without pistols—the bark without the bite.

This is an advance over those sanguinary elder days. It teaches people the great art, how to quarrel without fighting—and surely "coffee without" for two is better than two pairs of pistols and coffee for one. There is more humor, also, in the "slang-whang" of modern Congressional personalities. Sometimes the debate is conducted on an exclusively Scriptural basis, by ludicrous applications of parables or proverbs—the staler the allusions the better. Or, if not Solomon or St. Matthew, then perhaps Mother Goose furnishes the personality which is received with "roars of laughter."

The Price-Julian debate on impeachment was listened to, said the Press report, with "laughter and general enjoyment of the scene." The Ross-Washburne contest about "swill-milk policy" and "crocodile tears" was brisk and exciting. The great Logan debate on spirit-meters was fertile in sharp thrusts. The Pile-Marshall debate teemed with poetry as well as personality. The Bingham-Eldridge debate on rhetoric and JAMES MADISON was rather too heated to be humorous. The Chamber-Julian discussion was disfigured by the exchange of the word "canard," and on its renewal, a week later, by one gentleman informing the other gentleman that he was "at his service," which is not so benevolent an offer as it looks. The Mungen-Williams passage-at-arms with regard to one member calling the other a "dog" is perhaps the happiest instance of modern congressional dialectics, though the Marshall-Logan debate on "flatulency" and "vermifuge" is close upon the "dog" debate. On this latter head, it may be mentioned that the Chair has recently decided that the term "raising a howl" is "unparliamentary" as applied by one member to the speech of his colleague. The Pile-Johnson debate, now going on from day to-day will, perhaps, surpass in interest all of these first noted.

It may be objected that sometimes this flinging of epithets is too much, even when humorous, like the by-play of clowns, and we confess that sometimes it is so; that it is always a waste of time, and we shall own that, too: and that usually it is at best a display in public of such language as would not probably be used by the same debaters in private argument, and that must be confessed, too. But, after all, these little amenities of debate Congress gives gratis to the perusal of the country.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *World's* bull of excommunication against the Democratic martyr of Ohio is not received by him with any considerable degree of placid submission to its behests. He issues a counter "bull,"—quite as sharp and quite as effective as the original. We copy it from Mr. V.'s organ, the Dayton *Ledger*, where it appears as a communication,—simply as an act of friendly feeling on our part toward both parties, with, of course, a little leaning to the side of the "under dog" in the fight. The Democrats here who object to "the viper," (as the *World* styles Mr. V.,) are invited to attend a few Democratic meetings in Ohio for mutual instruction and edification. We learn one fact from this article—namely, that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has been invited to speak during the canvass in New-Hampshire. We hope he will accept.

The rumor that Mr. DICKENS would not go West on his reading tour, elicits from the Chicago press a running fire of personal abuse not especially creditable to journalism in that section of the country. It may be a grievous personal and sectional wrong to Chicago for Mr. DICKENS to decline going there, though, as this is supposed to be a free country, a stranger might naturally fall into the mistake of supposing that he could go where he liked and stay where he liked, without giving personal offence. But no matter how grievous the wrong done may be, there are certain ways of resenting it which we should be glad to see the newspaper press, for its own credit, carefully avoid.

The Speaker decided the other day that Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, was out of order in referring to another member as "raising a howl." He had previously ruled that it was not in order to speak of another member as a "dog;" of course, therefore, he should not be referred to as "howling"—and the same rule will exclude all references to barking, whining, yelping or other canine performances. Not long since it was also decided unparliamentary to accuse a member of "flatulency"—however "paregorically" the word might be used. We are glad that we are thus gradually accumulating a list of epithets that are inadmissible in Congressional debates. When the list is completed and digested into a systematic *codex*, it will be within the power of almost every member of Congress to speak, and within certain limits to act, quite like a gentleman. Heaven speed the day!

AGASSIZ lectured the Philadelphians the other night on the subject of education of the young. He argued that the instruction of boys in our schools was too much a matter of words, books and languages, giving them no idea or very insufficient ideas of the practical duties and occupations of their after lives in the world. Boys should be taught how to observe, and how to use their brains and hands in contriving and doing things, and also in learning the motions and means of the natural system and its growths—the characters and conditions of animals, insects, trees and rocks—the world of matter organic or inorganic with all the curious chemistries and combinations that belong to it. He also told his hearers that religious teaching was not fit for boys—that it more properly belongs to the stronger and firmer periods of the human mind—an opinion for which the orthodox will, no doubt, take him to task.

The *World* renews its demands upon the Democracy of Ohio that VALLANDIGHAM be thoroughly squelched and ejected from the Democratic Party. It bases this demand, not upon any alleged unsoundness of principle, nor because of any sympathy or aid which he extended to the rebellion,—but because he has, "publicly and privately, exulted" over the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth District. On all matters involving political opinions or principles, no objection is urged against VALLANDIGHAM; it is only as a traitor to the *party*, that he is to be expelled; his having been a traitor to the country, or in sympathy with those who were, it seems, does not count.

The Universal Peace Congress ought to have passed resolutions in favor of paying our national bonds in greenbacks. Nothing would contribute half as much towards preserving peace with all the world, so far as we are concerned, as the success of that measure. War now-a-days is wholly a matter of money and credit; and after passing such a law we should not have a surplus of either. If our Government intends to enforce a settlement of its outstanding differences with Great Britain, we advise it not to begin by adopting a financial policy which will prevent our making a respectable loan, abroad or at home, for any purpose whatever.

What is to become of the solemn inquest into Judge FIELD's private remarks concerning the decision of the Supreme Court on reconstruction? He has been arraigned for declaring his belief that the Court would declare the law to be null and void; but in point of fact it does nothing of the sort, but unanimously, and of course with Judge FIELD's assent, it repudiates all jurisdiction of the question. Is the inquiry into Judge FIELD's conversation to go on? If so, we presume he will be charged with an additional offence—that of expressing an opinion which proved to be incorrect.

A cheerful writer from Humboldt County, California, says, in the Sacramento *Union*, that the cultivation of flax is already under way in that county, and that a fibre has been raised equal to the best grown in the State of Illinois. He has evidently been an unfortunate oil-borer, for he lamentably confesses that "our oil speculation is considered a fizzle," but consoles himself with the reflection that "our principal article of export hitherto has been potatoes, in which we can beat at least (!) this planet; and although our shipping facilities are not what they should be, still we can compete with all outsiders." The Californians are no Micawbers: they never wait; but if one thing fails, energetically fall to themselves and turn up another.

It looks a little as if the Constitutional Convention of Georgia would be called on to part with one of its members. Mr. BRADLEY, colored, a lawyer from Boston, who has hitherto played a very conspicuous part in the work of Southern reconstruction, seems in some danger of coming to grief. A committee has been inquiring into his antecedents, and has established that, at various periods of his life, he has been convicted and imprisoned for seduction; that he was dismissed from the Massachusetts Bar for pocketing the money of his client; and that in this State he passed some time in State Prison for larceny. The question of expelling him is pending. It naturally creates some embarrassment. The Convention will learn in time, probably, that inquiring into the antecedents of its members is a very perilous piece of business. It is very seldom ventured upon in any well-constructed State.

Punch's pictures of "Servantgalism; or, What is to Become of the Missusses?" used to be thought capital satires in England; but whether it is that *Punch* is not taken in the laundry and kitchen, or that, if perused there, his shafts do not pierce the delicate hides of the ladies below stairs—at all events, "Servantgalism" has become more troublesome than ever. If we may believe the English weeklies, it has grown to be a kind of social movement, and "Missusses" are organizing in self defence against it. Some of them have taken ground, for example, against their servants wearing *chignons*, waterfalls, hoops, jaunty jackets, kid gloves, feathers, earrings, and many other decorations—each lady making her own inventory, and fixing her own ultimatum. There is nothing more daring and audacious than this in modern domestic history. It is a flinging down of the gauntlet—or kid glove—to that most annoying of foewomen, the servant. We shudder to think of its being tried on in America. It would depopulate all the basements in New-York in a trice, and overrun the clubs and hotels with famished husbands.

The *Tribune* stumbles upon a great moral truth. It says "there are three political parties in the United States, the Republican, the Democratic and the NEW-YORK TIMES." The *Tribune* will remember its favorite maxim, that "*one with God is a majority.*"

If the knighting by NAPOLEON of Sir R. MCCORMICK and Sir WOOD, of Hoosic Falls, for their agricultural machines, is followed by a similar distinction to many more exhibitors, the Order to which they belong will become the "Legion" of Honor in more senses than one. However, no doubt all the new knights deserve these rewards, which are particularly useful, by the way, to our Yankee knights, who make the distinction not only an "honor," but a profit. The Cable dispatch concerning the Wood and the McCormick, says that "prizes have also been given to the Emperors of France, Austria and Russia." Was it for agricultural machines that they, too, received prizes? Possibly,—their scythes and sickles did an amazing amount of mowing and reaping at Sebastopol and Sadowa.

We learn from the *World* that "Mr. BELMONT is of Mr. PENDLETON's opinion *in regard to the payment of the principal of the Five-twenties in greenbacks*, though differing from that statesman as to the importance of it as a practical question now, or for some years to come." This is a rather curious fact, if it be one. Mr. BELMONT, either as principal or agent, probably holds a very considerable amount of these bonds, and it is certainly creditable to him that he should waive his own interest in deference to his opinion, in regard to the requirements of the law. But we venture to say that if Mr. BELMONT, at the time of taking the bonds, had supposed they were to be paid in greenbacks instead of coin, he would not have taken quite so many as he did.

The British Mediterranean fleet is seriously said to be infected with a new and strange heresy. It is not stated who was the original heresiarch, but the members of the sect call themselves "Germanites," won't attend service, declare that they won't fight, and say they are actuated by "the love of the Lord and of liberty." We are not told how far the Admiral and Captains regard these tenets, especially the "non-fighting" principle, as consistent with the duties of a sailor. Their refusal to attend service may, perhaps, be treated by a revival of the method of securing orthodoxy prescribed in the case of "Old Daddy Longlegs"—they might be taken by the right and left legs alternately, and then thrown down the companion. As for the "non-fighting" idea, we fancy that if tied up in the rigging during an engagement, they would soon enough be glad to come down and take a share in the business. The whole story sounds like an absurd hoax, but it has been widely circulated and commented upon in the English papers.

OBITUARY.

Sir David Brewster.

The telegraph announces the death, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, of Sir DAVID BREWSTER, the distinguished scientist, inventor and man of letters. Thus one more vacancy occurs in that illustrious circle of philosophers from which within a few months so many, of Great Britain, France and America, have disappeared. Of all these none has been more conspicuously honored by his scientific contemporaries, nor has any effected more toward the utilizing and popularization of particular branches of study than he during a long and active life. BREWSTER was born in 1781 at Jedburgh, Scotland, and was educated for the ministry of the Scotch Church. He did actually become a licentiate and obtained an M. A. degree from the University of Edinburgh. But the young student was not destined to fulfill a *rôle* which was so much less suited to his tastes than that which he soon afterward assumed. The Society at Edinburgh, into which he was admitted, included many men prominent for their learning and genius, who encouraged him by their friendship and stimulated him by their example. His scientific attainments were very early recognized, for in 1807, when only 26, the University of Aberdeen created him an L.L. D., and the following year he became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. The editorship of the *Edinburgh Cyclopædia* was placed in his hands at this time, and the popularity and value of that work attested the fidelity and talent with which he executed his task, one which extended over twenty-two years. His first published work, we believe, was that on *New Philosophical Instruments*, a result of the study of the science of optics, discoveries in which gained him a foremost position among the *savans* of Europe. The construction of lenses was much improved by his inventions, and his researches into the polarization of light gave rise to many interesting and important results. Optical science was, indeed, the favorite subject of his investigations, and apart from the very wide celebrity which he gained in connection with others, his reputation was most associated with that one. It was for papers upon it that he was awarded a chief prize by the Institute of France, and in 1815 admitted to a Fellowship of the Royal Society, besides being awarded medals of honor by that and other learned bodies. The beautiful invention of the kaleidoscope was his, as well as other less known instruments of great value. The literary work achieved by BREWSTER is very considerable. It comprises not only the Cyclopedia, but the establishment with Prof. JAMIESON, of the Edinburgh *Philosophical Journal*, and afterward of the Edinburgh *Journal of Science*, and a large number of treatises and contributions to the Edinburgh *Review* and other periodicals, and the transactions of the various scientific societies. He was also practically the founder of the British Association for the Advancement of Science—an institution which, though of late years impaired in usefulness by its discursive tendencies, has done much for the world's progress in many ways. The honors showered upon him in return for these services were very numerous; it need only be said that they comprised honorary degrees and decorations from several of the Governments and most of the philosophical associations of Europe, among these latter being one of the eight associate memberships of the National Institute of France, a higher distinction than which does not exist for literary emulation.

Sir DAVID BREWSTER was singularly esteemed in private life. His general knowledge was very varied and extensive, and freely communicated to his friends; added to which his genial and polite manner made him a favorite among all who were so fortunate as to gain his acquaintance. At the same time his high moral character and sturdy independence commanded as much respect as his kindliness did affection. While the world will look upon his death as a loss to science and social advancement, Scotchmen will not forget that his influence and labors, in conjunction with those of CHALMERS and CANDLISH and others, resulted in that great secession from the Established Church of Scotland to which the Free Church owes its existence, as a separate and independent organization.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PAULINE.

An audience at once numerous and distinguished attended the revival of "Pauline" at this favored house last evening. The original production of the piece at the down-town establishment is not so remote but that the story and character of the play must be remembered. It is one of those tearful and nervously horrid dramas that delight some playgoers. "Pauline," in short, is one of those plays which owe their success less to their literary merits, which are often of an unsubstantial kind, than to the nature of the incidents on which they are based. To be sure, a good story cannot be the worse for taking a very strong hold on attention. It is the crimes and mysteries of life that stir the depths of human character and bring into play all the passions, and if plays and stories turning with strong interest upon incidents of crime are to be put down as "sensational," let us bury SHAKESPEARE at once, and burn half the romances in our language. That, apart from its ghastliness, however, "Pauline" has serious defects both of structure and sentiment does not admit of doubt. The story of the heroine's living burial by her husband and his betrothal within a few months with her relative, is improbable even to the verge of impossibility, and the morality of the piece is more than questionable: pitiless and vampyreish thirst for blood and gain being the lesson it inculcates. Those in brief who visit the theatre with the expectancy of seeing an old-fashioned Wallackian comedy in this dark drama, will depart with their feelings badly hurt, but with a renewed admiration of the intense tragic power evinced by Mr. LESTER WALLACK as the hero, and by Miss ROSE ETTINGE as *Pauline*. Nothing could be more in harmony with the character of the pulseless man of blood than Mr. WALLACK's appearance. The part of *Horace* offers the actor abundant opportunity for just those effective contrasts of tone and manner that Mr. WALLACK loves to display, and these were exhibited to the finest advantage in the incidents of the bandit's chance meeting with his wife at the inn, his entire scene in the vaults, and in the mingled indifference and vindictiveness illustrated by his bearing during the duel scene which brings the tragedy to a close. The impression created by Mr. WALLACK through all these was most profound. Nor was the effect of Miss ETTINGE's performance less impressive. Much reflection and study must have preceded her impersonation, especially for the chamber scene of the third act, and the resurrection episode of the last act—in so finished a manner does she depict the decay of will and the flight of reason under the pressure of uninterrupted terror. Assisted by her most natural acting the revolving book-case absolutely reveals a cavernous depth, and *Pauline's* fears seem neither groundless nor ludicrous. Miss ETTINGE certainly possesses the gift of making her audience believe, for the time passing, the scene she may be engaged in—a reality. The reason is that her acting is more emotional than imaginative. It springs from the heart, and goes to it. Nothing could certify to this fact more than the breathless silence that pervaded the house during the entire length of the Chamber scene. Her apparition in the graveyard habiliments in the final tableau, was also a proof of careful study and tragic conception. The smaller parts in the play were carefully interpreted. Mr. POLK personated the character of *Lucan* very cleverly, although it is not the most thankful of *roles*. Mr. POLK deserves general praise for one marked merit. He never appears to be cognizant of the presence of spectators. Of all the simple requisites of the mimetic art, this public abstraction seems to be the least attained; and yet one of the first studies of an actor should be to divest himself of his audience. This is always one of the marks of an artist. The player who amuses himself by looking at the audience for admiration may be assured that he never gets any. Mr. YOUNG played the part of *Zucana*, the Malay attendant of *Horace*, with all the conventional frigidity with which these natives of the tropics are represented. Miss RANOE, as *Gabrielle*, acted charmingly and well. The piece is appropriately mounted, and is, as we have shown, admirably acted; and on the strength of these facts, as well as of its harrowing incidents, it may again obtain a certain measure of vogue.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The LA GRANGE and BRIGNOLI combination open at this establishment to-night. The opera is "Il Trovatore," with the casts as heretofore—one of the best we have had here for many years.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

The GROVER-MARETZEK combination will commence a short season of Italian opera at PIKE'S Opera-house on Monday next.

Severe Treatment.

A fellow-passenger, by the *Siberia*, of the new British Minister, Mr. THORNTON, gives the Louisville *Journal* the following notice of an incident of the very stormy passage:

"While the hurricane was blowing fiercest, and the vessel straining and laboring to ride the billows safely, a monster wave swept over her, broke into Mr. THORNTON's room and washed him out of bed. All in *dishabille*, he ran into the main saloon just as another huge wave rolled over the ship and struck the saloon, causing everybody to skedaddle, and 'drowning out' everything in the cabin. The luckless and clotheseless Minister, frantic with alarm and on account of his merciless ducking, rushed into the Captain's quarters, as a last and desperate resort, where he staid until the troubled waters calmed down."

BOILER EXPLOSION.—About seven o'clock yesterday morning the steam boiler used in the fat-boiling establishment of MICHAEL DONOHUE, No. 613 West Thirty-eighth-street, exploded with a terrific noise. The concussion was so great that the entire front of the three-story building in which it stood was blown down; the roof fell in, and a large quantity of fat was scattered over the street. The damage to the building is estimated at $3,000. Although the engineer was close to the boiler when it exploded he escaped injury. The cause of the accident is unknown.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—At the regular meeting of the Board yesterday, the licenses of the following dealers were revoked, for alleged violation of the liquor law: Thomas Lynch, No. 235 Henry-street; Michael Couch, No. 587 Grand-street; John Hodge, No. 71 Division-street; John Dosher, No. 305 Washington-street; Thomas H. Craig, No. 169 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn; Albert C. Dodge, 1,363 Broadway; Thomas S. Showler, No. 907 Broadway; Franc's Gleiber, No. 187 Third-avenue. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Feb. 11.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The new impeachment matter has assumed decidedly more definite shape since the significant motion by Mr. STEVENS, of yesterday, by which the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee in their investigation last Fall was referred to his Reconstruction Committee. The prospect of ultimate success does not seem to be more encouraging now than heretofore, but it seems very likely that we shall have a renewal of the annoying and foolish agitation of the question. The Sub-Committee, Messrs. BINGHAM, BOUTWELL and BECK, took no further testimony to-day. They permitted the *World* correspondent to correct and explain testimony previously given.

THE MCARDLE CASE.

The statement that the Supreme Court has decided to dismiss the McArdle case is premature, though there is excellent reason for entertaining the belief that such will be the final result. But it is understood that the announcement of the decision will be deferred for the present, perhaps until the investigation by the House in regard to Judge FIELD's alleged expressions of opinion on the Reconstruction acts shall have been completed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The House Reconstruction Committee has decided to report a bill removing the political disabilities from some fifty or sixty persons who participated in the rebellion more or less prominently. Among the most prominent of these are Gen. Longstreet, Gov. Orr, of South Carolina; Gov. Brown, of Georgia; Gov. Holden, of North Carolina; C. J. Rogers, W. H. N. Smith, Alfred Dockery, Gen. Rufus Barringer and N. C. Barringer, his brother, of North Carolina; R. W. Flournoy, of Miss.; and W. B. Kingsley, Texas. The ground on which this action is based is the efficient aid of these men in reconstruction. They are recommended by the Republican Union Congressional Committee, and the bill was supported by all the members of the Committee, the Democrats included.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

Senator NYE will to-morrow introduce a bill for the admission of Alabama in accordance with the plan previously suggested by your correspondent. The Representatives elect will be advised to appear at once and present their credentials. Much indignation is expressed in the House at the tardy action of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in failing to report, and press to a passage the bill which passed the House some weeks ago providing that a *majority* of all the votes cast should be sufficient to ratify the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S CLERKS.

The House finished the consideration of the Legislative and Executive appropriation in Committee of the Whole to-day, and agreed to strike out the provision for the payment of salaries to the White House stenographer and four other clerks attached to the President's household. This brilliant example of partisan prejudice will doubtless be rectified by the Senate, as that body will surely amend the bill by reinserting these provisions.

COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

The House Naval Committee this morning decided against the application of several officers on the active list of the navy to have Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH placed on the retired list. This case has excited much interest, and the decision of the Committee is quite unexpected.

INDIAN EXPENSES.

Mr. BLAINE's remarks accompanying the Army Appropriation bill were incorrectly transmitted and printed. The five millions which were given as ordnance expenses should have been for Indian expenses. The former were included in the regular estimates for the War Department.

RECEPTION.

Postmaster-General and Mrs. RANDALL entertained a brilliant gathering of personal friends to-night in honor of the birthday of the Governor's mother. All of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress and numerous other distinguished persons were present.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

GUATEMALA AND MEXICO.

The State Department has authentic information that the rumors menacing war between Guatemala and Mexico are without any substantial foundation.

MARINE LIGHTS.

The Light-house Board has received official information from the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, Canada, that the undermentioned light-houses, now in course of erection, will be lighted on or about the 1st of April next, viz.:

Light-house at Cape St. Mary's, situate on the east side of the entrance to St. Mary's Bay, Digby County; will show a revolving light one hundred feet above high water; white octagon building.

Light-house on Moses Island, west side of entrance to La Have river, square white building and fixed red light.

Light-house on Peggy's Point, on the east point of entrance to St. Margaret's Bay; fixed red light and square white building, standing about forty yards from shore.

Light-house on north-east end Carribon Island; white revolving light.

Light-house on Pomket Island; situated at St. George's bay, fixed red light.

One above Blackrock Point, on south side of entrance to Bay Bras d'Or, Victoria County, Nova Scotia. On Island of Cape Breton.

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTED.

The director of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following account of wheat and flour imported into Great Britain during the past fiscal year, and the proportions furnished by each country:

Total amount imported into Great Britain, 29,941,-558 quintals, of 112 pounds. Of this quantity Russia furnished about thirty-five per cent., the North German Union twenty-nine per cent., France ten per cent., United States nearly six per cent., Turkey five per cent., Denmark two per cent., Egypt two-tenths of one per cent, British North America one per cent., and all other countries nearly twelve per cent.

It will thus be seen that contrary to popular belief the United States supplies but a very small proportion of these important staples to Great Britain.

NOMINATIONS.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed JOHN B. PENNINGTON, to be United States District-Attorney for Delaware.

The Senate rejected the following nominations:

WM. D. BISHOP, to be Commissioner of Patents; JOHN M. JOHNSON, United States Marshal for Virginia; LESLIE COOMBS, United States Marshal for Kentucky; GEORGE A. MAGUIRE, one of the two Commissioners to settle the claims of Indiana for victualling, equipping and mustering troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

The President sent in the following nominations:

CHARLES ROBINSON, of Vermont, to be Consul at Quebec; HENRY T. HERIOT, Collector of Customs, District of Georgetown, S. C.; WM. FITHIAN, Collector of Internal Revenue, Seventh District of Illinois.

SUPREME COURT SESSIONS.

The following cases were disposed of in the United States Court to-day:

Nos. 231, 232 and 233—Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, appellants, vs. James.

No. 220—Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company vs. Chamberlain.

No. 221—Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company vs. the same.

No. 263—Vose, appellant, vs. Bronson et al.

No. 414—Crawshay et al., appellants, vs. Luther et al.

No. 415—Vose, appellant, vs. Luther.

All the above cases were argued.

Jeff. Davis at Home.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Jan. 30.

Ex-President DAVIS arrived in town last evening, from Vicksburg, and is the guest of Gov. HUMPHREYS. There was, of course, no public demonstration in his behalf, but one might have heard upon the streets, as the day waned, many inquiries in regard to the rumor of his coming, the hour of arrival, &c., which betokened the interest the circumstance excited. When great leaders, high public functionaries, or popular orators come among our people, enthusiasm, curiosity, or the sound of drum and cymbals, naturally attract a crowd of idlers or tuft-hunters. Mr. DAVIS comes as none of these characters. As the grand, noble and beloved representative of the Southern people, every man, woman and child feels a proprietary interest in him and his actions. Anxious inquiries in regard to his coming and going, his condition and his welfare, mean only that the people, in obedience to natural feelings, are solicitous of their own. They love him. They love to know that it fares well with him. Let it be told them. What matters it that Radical fanaticism cries out, "Egypt is wedded to her idols!" If they enjoy the peace of mind which comes with "higher law," and the ignoring all feeling, let us not heed them. Spoons, plate and jewels, household furniture and wearing apparel, may be swept away as with the besom of destruction; but there is no power to rob us of our hearts and feelings.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—Stock Corporations—Congress Hall—New-York Street Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

The Senate had a session of a half hour last evening.

Although the entire orders of business were run through, there was little or nothing done except the adoption of the following resolution, which was offered by Senator O'DONNELL:

Resolved, That for the purpose of equalizing taxation the Comptroller be requested to transmit to the Senate at as early a day as practicable, a statement giving in separate columns the name or title of all stock corporations in this State, organized or doing business under special or general laws, the place where the principal office of the company or corporation is situated, the amount of capital paid in, the present amount of capital stock, the amount of funded debt, the number of shares, the par value of shares, the amount of surplus funds not divided, the amount of any sinking fund or other fund or funds held or controlled, the average amount of net earnings on capital for the past five years, the average amount of per centage of such earnings to capital for the same period, and the amount at which the corporate property was assessed in 1867, for town, county and State purposes; with power under the resolution to propound questions to the officers of said corporations or to Boards of Supervisors or local officers, on any of the foregoing heads, and require answers thereto, verified by affidavit, and in such form as he shall deem necessary to carry out the object of this resolution; and such corporation or company doing business under the laws of this State are hereby required to report to the Comptroller by the 1st day of March, 1868, in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

One would think this was a net large enough to catch all creation, but this morning Senator O'DONNELL added one or two additional meshes which applied the inquiry, in all its facts to "all joint stock associations and navigation companies doing business, or having their places of business within the State," and that said associations and companies report to the Comptroller in accordance with the resolution adopted last evening. I have but a slight personal acquaintance with the Comptroller, and therefore knew but little of his nervous strength and personal endurance; but I can say that if he holds out until he answers that concatination of inquiries, I'd insure his life for a century at least, if he threw them into the ship basket. If he is only an ordinary man, and attempts a compliance with the resolve, there is no respectable physician in town that would venture to be responsible for the result. I suppose that, acting under his oath of office, he will deem it a solemn duty to *commence* the herculean task of answering the Senate, but I doubt whether duty calls upon him to pursue it to the end. It is well for Senator O'DONNELL that there exists on the statute books no act punishing those who persecute officials, with an all-seeing BERGH to shield the oppressed. If there was such a statute and such a BERGH, the Senator could hardly escape an indictment and punishment that would forever debar him from occupying pew No. 17 in the Senate Chapel.

NOT SO FAST.

Senator MORRIS introduced a resolution this morning, which passed the Senate, directing the Capitol Commissioners not to demolish the State Library or the building known as Congress Hall, until directed so to do by a vote of the Legislature. If this resolution passes the House, it puts a stop to the building of the new Capitol, and it looks very much as though that, "only that, and nothing more," was intended.

A LITTLE FISHY.

Senator FREED introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to examine the various rivers, lakes, streams, &c., and report what, if any, legislation is necessary to protect the fisheries and make them more productive. The bill names SETH GREEN and ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT as the Commissioners and appropriates $1,000 to pay their expenses. This is a wise and necessary measure, and Senator FREED deserves credit for urging it. It is to be hoped that he will push it through. The Commissioners named are enthusiasts and experts, and will doubtless recommend some system that will be not only practicable but acceptable.

STREET MATTERS.

Senator GENET introduced a bill which perhaps will be be ter understood by the parties interested, if I give it entire.

SECTION 1. All ordinances heretofore adopted by the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York, directing the construction of street pavements in any street, avenue or thoroughfare in said City, shall be construed as authorizing the laying of crosswalks in connection therewith, and all contracts which have been made in pursuance of such ordinances shall be and are, so far as provision was or may be made therein for the laying and relaying of crosswalks in connection with such pavements, hereby declared to be valid.

Doubtless that pussy has a very long tail, by which somebody, or a good many somebodies, expect to be dragged into the public circle.

THE HOUSE

should have gone into the General Order business to-day, under the rule, but by a kind of unanimous consent it skipped over the regular programme, and went on with miscellaneous business generally, and generally it was very miscellaneous.

Mr. LOUNSBURY introduced a bill which virtually, effectively and totally abolishes the office of Auditor of the Canal Department, by throwing the business of that bureau under the charge of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, with a corps of additional clerks. Perhaps Mr. LOUNSBURY thinks this bill will pass, but I surmise there are seventeen gentlemen up stairs who think contrarywise, to which might be added the isolated individnal who occupies the south-east room of the main floor of the Capitol.

Mr. SELKRIG introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to suppress the issue and sale of obscene publications like the —— ——, the —— ——, &c., &c., which he said were peddled on all the cars, and could be found at all the news depots. The resolution passed by a large vote, and then the House thinned down to a bare quorum and passed to the consideration of IRVING's Hay bill, and was so engaged for an hour or more, when "progress" was reported, the absentees came back—each with a pictorial in his pocket—the regular orders were resumed, by the consideration in Committee of the Whole of some unimportant local bills, and then the Solons duly adjourned. I noticed, however, in the cloak-room, not a little strife between those who had been all the time present and the late absentees for the possession of the pictorials aforesaid—which pictorials appeared to be in great demand. Probably members were anxious to be eye-witnesses—swift and willing—of the licentious character of the publications which Mr. SELKRIG sought to suppress. There was hardly a member but ventured one eye on them.

A RECESS.

It is probable that on Friday next the two Houses will adjourn over until the evening of the 24th, thus disposing of a goodly slice of the 100 days. The more thus dissipated, the better for the people.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The bill for protecting the ice-ponds in Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties from willful injury, was reported favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WEED—Appointing SETH GREEN and ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New-York, to hold office for two years. Their total expenses are not to exceed $1,000. Their duty will be to examine the rivers, lakes and streams of the State, with a view of ascertaining whether they can be rendered more productive.

By Mr. GENET—A bill declaring that all New-York City ordinances directing the construction of street pavements shall be construed as authorizing the laying of crosswalks in connection therewith, and all contracts which have been or may be made in pursuance of such ordinances, shall be and are, so far as provision was or may be made therein for the relaying of crosswalks in connection with such pavements, hereby declared to be valid.

A bill for laying out the Second and Fourth avenues of the town of New-Utrecht was ordered to a third reading.

Also, a bill authorizing the City of Oswego to borrow $80,000 for building a bridge.

Mr. BRADLEY offered resolutions expressing regret over the loss sustained by the death of JAMES REED, member of the Assembly from New-York.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. BEACH who paid high compliments to the private and public character of the deceased, and then the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented a resolution from the Constitutional Convention recommending the Legislature to make permanent provision for persons disabled in the military and naval service of the United States. Also, a report of the Willard Asylum for the Insane. Also, the annual report of the New-York Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. Also, the report of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, in answer to a resolution of the Assembly. Also, of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Board of Health, in answer to a resolution of the Assembly concerning the amount paid for fines and penalties for violation of Health laws.

[The amounts paid from these sources are as follows: From New-York, $130; Kings County, $698.]

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KEADY—To provide for the appointment of an additional Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. Adopted.

By Mr. FREAR—To prohibit the gas companies of New-York from charging upon their metres.

By Mr. STEVENS—To incorporate the City of Rome.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SILKREG moved that the Committee on Judiciary report a bill for the suppression of obscene literature. Adopted.

Resolved, if the Senate concur, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to pass some law providing for the employment of disabled soldiers and sailors, to positions in the several custom-houses, lighthouses, arsenals and dock-yards of the United States, at such pay as Congress may by law direct.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that the Committee on Public Health be instructed to inquire into the performance of the duties of the Health Officer of the port of New-York. Laid on the table.

The Speaker announced the following special committee under the resolution to make inquiries concerning the impeachment of State officers: Messrs. JACOBS, LITTLE, STEVENS, BALLOU and UNDERWOOD. Adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Section 8 of the report on finance was reconsidered and amended as follows:

The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual or association. On the final passage in either House of the Legislature of any act appropriating money or property, the question shall be taken by ayes and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journals, and two-thirds of all the members elected to either House shall in all cases be necessary to pass the same.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The motion of Mr. OPDYKE to reconsider the vote adopting the 15th section of the Report on Finance and Taxation was carried, and the following amended section was adopted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 15. Taxation on real and personal property shall be equal and uniform in this State. The Legislature shall pass laws giving effect to the above provision, subject to such deduction as shall be equal and uniform as to real and personal property, and to such exceptions as may be prescribed by law. Yeas, 52; nays, 34.

The amendment strikes out that portion of the section requiring a sworn statement of the amount of property of persons and corporations to be handed the assessors.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman mail steamship *City of Paris* which left Liverpool Jan. 29, and Queenstown Jan. 30, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices are four days later than those at hand by the *Java*.

The *Patrie* publishes an article in which it speaks of efforts made at Naples, and encouraged at Rome, for the restoration of the Bourbons. "The Italian Government," says the *Patrie*, "entertains no doubts as to the feeling of France in this matter. We have reason to believe that the French Cabinet has confidentially communicated to the Court of Rome the susceptibilities which Italy entertains on this subject, and expressed a hope that the Papal Government will endeavor to avoid compromising the present situation, and not even lay itself open to suspicion."

The *France*, of Jan. 28, says: "Alarming reports are in circulation respecting Italy. Yesterday rumors were afloat of an accomplished *coup d'état* by VICTOR EMMANUEL, and of the dissolution of the Chambers. Everything tends toward a belief that new storms are ready to burst in Italy."

A Vienna dispatch, dated Jan. 27, says that a circular has been dispatched by the Minister of the Interior to the chief officials in the provinces, announcing that as in future all members of the Administration are bound to swear to inviolably observe the fundamental laws of the Empire, so, also, must those who have already been sworn now make a fresh declaration swearing fidelity to the new Constitution. Nobody is to be forced to make this declaration. It is not a mere formality, but a political act of national importance.

On the occasion of the banquet given on Jan. 21 at Prague to Herr HERBST, one of the new Austrian Ministers, there was a manifestation on the part of the Czech portion of the inhabitants. The German Theatre and other buildings were attacked with stones and the windows were broken. Four infantry battalions and a regiment of cavalry were called in to preserve the peace. Several citizens are said to have been wounded.

The Spanish Government has issued a decree granting the royal pardon to the persons under sentence for participation in the insurrection under Gen. PRIM. The only persons excepted from this pardon are military men who have not surrendered for trial. The trials of persons accused of having offended against the press laws are postponed, and deserters from the navy are pardoned.

Intelligence has been received from the Abyssinian captives to Dec. 16, at which period they were in good health. MENELEK has retired without attacking Magdala. The troops at Senafé were in excellent health. The mortality among the mules continued.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

British Opinion of Congressional Proceedings and of the Prospects of Reconstruction.

From the London Times, Jan. 29.

The accusers of the present legislative body in America have latterly arisen within the ranks of the party which it specially represents. It is no longer the Democrats or the Southern politicians who complain and protest. They seem to be very well content with what is going on. Their adversaries are making their way smoother for them than it has been for some years past. Not in the flush of victory, but rather under the impulse of a desire to finish their work while time is still left them, the Republicans are forcing acts through Congress which their own supporters out of doors denounce as revolutionary. Congress is changing the framework of the Government so fast that *people are beginning to inquire whether there is such a thing as the Constitution remaining in the country.* The waters are rising with unexampled rapidity, and even the Radicals would like to find some sure spot of dry land to stand upon. One step has forced on another, until nothing of the Government appears likely to remain but the Legislative Department. * * * * * The first Reconstruction act was severe, but the people assented to it because they thought it ended a very troublesome difficulty. Then came a supplement. That was objectionable, too; but still little was said, for it was hoped that now at least Congress knew what it was about. At last, it was thought, everything is settled. Eight or nine months have passed, and a measure which practically repeals the other two acts is confidently brought forward as the one thing needful to restore peace, happiness and prosperity to the country. Gen. GRANT may make a very wise and prudent "Dictator"—for so the Radical journals already call him. But this "institution" is new in America, and some who value the former principles of the Government chafe at its introduction. We are inclined to believe that *the South will be better off under one military Governor than under five,* although there is nothing to prevent Congress putting a very different man from Gen. GRANT in that position to-morrow. "But how long will it be before another law supersedes the new one?" "What does Congress mean to do with the South finally?" These are questions which are never put without injury to the governing party. Already their own journals declare that they are placing the Presidential election in jeopardy. Congress could scarcely do better for the Republicans than separate at once, and not meet again until after the 8th of next November. On that day the long struggle will be decided for or against them, and prudent tactics would incline the leaders to send their forces home before they do *mischief which there will not be time to repair.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

George Francis Train's Lectures in Cork—Great Popular Demonstrations.

Mr. TRAIN gave his first lecture at Cork on Jan 27. He had an enormous audience, and was received with noisy manifestations of delight. He remarked in commencing that he had sent invitations to the detective police to be present. He went on to praise Ireland and the Irish, and denounced Mr. ROEBUCK's recent "slanders." Speaking of himself, he said he was born in Boston, which he characterized as one of the meanest places in America. He was sorry for that piece of ill-fortune and apologized for it. His ancestors, however, were very distinguished people, and one of them had been second-cook in the *Mayflower*. All the Americans who had come here, he said—Mr. EVERETT, Mr. BANCROFT, Mr. ADAMS—were "bottled up" on getting to London by Lord RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTON. Assuming that he should get the £100,000 he claims as damages, he said he would give it all for a single hour to speak for Ireland in the British Parliament. He concluded amid immense cheering, and was afterwards borne in triumph on the shoulders of some of his admirers. Mr. TRAIN delivered two other addresses on subsequent evenings, but was compelled to forego the recital of the fourth of the series on account of extreme fatigue.

The Trial, Conviction and Sentence of an English Baronet on a Charge of Bigamy.

Sir GIDEON CULLEN EARDLEY, Bart., aged 31, was placed at the bar at the Old Bailey, Jan. 27 to take his trial for feloniously intermarrying with MARY ELIZABETH ALLEN at the district church of St. George, Hanover Square, his wife, EMILY FLORENCE MAGEE, to whom he had been previously married at New-York, in the United States of America, being alive.

This case appeared to create considerable interest, on account of the position of the defendant and peculiar circumstances connected with the charge. Evidence was adduced to show that on the 12th of December, 1859, the defendant, being then Mr. EARDLEY, married Miss EMILY FLORENCE MAGEE at New-York, and conttinued to live with that lady for some time afterward, when a separation took place. In the first instance Sir CULLING EARDLEY, the father of the defendant, was ignorant of the fact of the marriage having taken place, but when he became aware of the fact that his son had married a lady of position and respectability he at once acknowledged her as his daughter-in-law, and made a settlement of $1,500 a-year upon her. After the defendant came to the title by the death of his father, he seemed to have endeavored to procure a reconciliation with his wife, but she refused to live with him again, and in September, 1867, the defendant contracted a second marriage with a lady named ALLEN at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The marriage was advertised in the *Times*, and the father of the defendant's first wife immediately commenced the present prosecution.

Mr. DE TRACY GOULD, a member of the American bar practicing in England, proved that the marriage in America was a perfectly legal ceremony. In answer to questions put to him in cross-examination, he said that according to the law of America, it was not even necessary that the ceremony should be performed by a clergyman, or in a church, or that any witnesses should be present to render it valid.

Evidence having been given of the second marriage, Mr. M. WILLIAMS proceeded to address the jury for the defendant, and he said that the answer he was instructed to make to the charge on his behalf was that at the time he contracted the second marriage he believed that the first marriage was not legally contracted, and that it was not binding upon him. He urged upon the jury the consideration of the fact that the second wife, who was the party really injured, had nothing to do with the prosecution, and there was nothing to show that the defendant had been actuated by mercenary motives in relation to the second marriage. He submitted that if the jury should be of opinion that the defendant really did not believe that he was committing an offence at the time he married the second lady, they would be justified in acquitting him.

The Recorder in summing up the case to the Jury said that he really did not see any answer to the charge, or any facts in the case that would justify them in coming to the conclusion that the defendant had not committed the offence imputed to him.

The Jury, after a very short deliberation, returned a vereict of "guilty."

The Recorder inquired if the defendant had obtained any money with his second wife.

Mr. M. WILLIAMS said he was informed that he did not.

Mr. GIFFARD said he was sorry to inform his Lordship that the information he had received upon the subject was of a totally different character.

The Recorder in passing sentence said that, in the absence of any information as to the circumstances connected with the second marriage, the Court must deal with the case as it stood. The defendant had deliberately committed a very grave offence, and one that was calculated to do serious injury to the person who was the victim of it. There did not appear to be any extenuation for his conduct, and the sentence he felt bound to pass upon him was that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for eighteen months.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Financial Condition of France—Necessity for a New Loan.

The *Moniteur*, of Jan. 27, publishes M. MAGNE's report upon the financial condition of France. According to this statement, on the 1st of December, 1867, the floating debt amounted to 936,000,000 francs. In consequence of events beyond control, the receipts of the Budget of 1867 show a deficit of 26,000,000 francs as compared with the estimates. Adding to this the extraordinary credit voted by the Corps Legislatif on the 31st May, 1867, of 158,000,000f., and the cost of the expedition to Rome, there is a total of 189,000,000f. necessary to cover the outlay for 1867. The report details various augmentations of expense which will be felt by the Budgets of 1868 and 1869, and concludes that supplementary resources to the amount of 82,000,000f. will be required to be shared between those two years. The report points out that it is necessary to reform the war *matériel* and the fleet in the interest of the defence of the country and of the national honor. From reports submitted by the Ministries of War and Marine a sum of 187,000,-000f. ought to be devoted to that object. It would, however, be illusory to suppose that these resources would suffice to cover every requirement, but as regards the war *matériel* every essential would be therewith met. The details of less urgent importance would be completed in proportion to the annual resources. The report concludes by proposing a loan of 440,000,000 francs, which would meet all exigencies. The funds in the army dotation chest are not disposable. The loan will be negotiated by public subscription. The report proposes to divide the monthly payments of the loan into twenty instalments. In relation to Mexican affairs it says, "the holders of Mexican bonds have an incontestable right—first, to a route of 1,680,688 francs, which was deposited in the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations for the purpose of reconstituting the capital lent; and second, to a balance of about five millions. The other claims which they address to the State are without foundation legally, but are based on moral considerations, and especially on the fact that a portion of the loans was employed by the Mexican Government to pay several instalments of its debt to France. Your Majesty has decided that the Council of State should be charged to examine that claim in principle, and, if necessary, to decide on the mode and amount of the indemnity."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mr. Burlingame's Mission—The Explosion at Hankow—Political Liberation of Japan.

The Hong Kong *Mail* speaks thus concerning the mission of Hon. A. BURLINGAME: "When some fourteen months ago, we announced in these columns the return of PINTA-JEN, the Chinese Commissioner, from his travels in Europe, we little thought that his mission would be but the herald and harbinger of the Embassy now announced as about to start from China for Europe, and the United States. The Chinese Government of its own accord have taken the greatest step in their history, so far as their foreign relations are concerned. They have asked Hon. A. BURLINGAME, who has represented the United States Government for six years, and who was retiring from the diplomatic service, to become their Minister and representative to America and all the European Treaty Powers. It is an epoch not only in their history, but in that of civilization; and, if properly backed, the mission will simplify many questions of policy. The mission or Embassy, as it is termed, is to consist of the following members: Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, Ambassador-in-Chief; J. McC. BROWN, Esq., (Assistant Chinese Secretay, H. B. M. Legation,) Chinese Secretary; E. DE CHAMPS, (Customs, Kiukiang,) Interpreter; CHIKIANG, a Manchow of the fourth rank, and SUN-KIA-KU, a Chinese of the fourth rank, both employés of the Tsung-li Yamên, are to be raised to the dignity of red button, and sent as assistant ambassadors, and twenty-four Chinese will go as secretaries, &c.

The Hankow *Times*, in speaking of the explosion, which took place at Hankow, on the morning of the 11th of December, says that it was composed of three distinct discharges, and from the direction of the report no doubt was left on the minds of the hearers that the powder magazines at Wuchang had exploded. A rush was immediately made for the locality of the magazines, when the site as well as a considerable area around was seen to be covered with one undistinguishable mass of blackened and smouldering ruin, while as far as the eye could see, there was not a house or temple but showed signs of having been severely shaken from roof to basement. The streets were scarcely passable for the heaps of *débris* scattered about, and of every house there barely remained the broken and disjointed framework, tottering threateningly over a heap of tiles, rafters, floors, furniture, &c., mingled in one tangled mass below. Immediately upon and about the site of the explosion there was, of course, nothing left standing; but the numbers of charred and mangled corpses lying about presented a sickening spectacle. A curious feature in the extraordinary scene, was the number of bullocks standing about among the *débris*, alive and perfectly quiet, but utterly denuded of all hair, and in some cases of skin likewise. The powder is ground in mills turned by bullocks, and, doubtless, several were in harness and at work at the time of the explosion. The extraordinary part of the story, however, remains yet to be told. The amount of gunpowder lying in the Pao-gan-keuh at the time of the explosion was but trifling, for, as a rule, it is never kept there when made, but forthwith removed to the magazine, called Yung-gan-koo, which is distant some 300 yards from the Pao-gan-keuh. A few days previous this Yung-gan-koo is reported to have had stored in it 170,000 catties of gunpowder, or about 100 tons foreign measurement, and, curiously enough, although there was no communication between the two establishments, and the magazine was more carefully enclosed and isolated than the manufactory, the explosion at the Pao-gan-keuh by some means or other fired the Yung-gan-koo, and hence the third and most violent of the discharges which we all heard. The loss of life is put down by the Chinese at fully 800 souls, but it is to be hoped that this estimate is above the mark. The orgin of the accident, it is reported, has been discovered by the mandarins. A number of workmen, it appears, had been occupied with their usual employment in the Pao-gan-keuh, and then retired to the room allotted for smoking. One man, contrary to orders, returned to work with his pipe alight, but concealed under his cotton garment, and it was whilst he was shifting powder that his pipe is reported to have burnt a hole through his robe, and caught some loose powder lying about him.

Advices from Japan state that the abdication of STOTSBASHI is confirmed by each of the Japanese papers, the foreign representatives having been officially notified of it. The Mikado is now the sole ruler of the country as regards foreigners. The nomination of OWARI to the vacant Shogoonate is not confirmed. STOTSBASHI will, it is said, still exercise considerable influence. A report was current that STOTSBASHI had been assassinated, but it wants confirmation. There is room for suspicion, however, as he is officially reported "seriously ill." An assembly of Daimios has been ordered by the Mikado to deliberate on the government of the empire. The present mail is said to carry a manifest from the Japanese Government to the European Governments respecting political affairs in Japan. Yedo is peaceable, and there appears to be no excitement at the change in the Shogoonate.

NICARAGUA.

Congressional Proceedings—Failure of the Project of a Transit Concession—Seizure of a Steamer.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Congress of Nicaragua assembled here on the 15th inst.

To-day the Government has officially named Señor OZON, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as a Commissioner to negotiate with Col. J. C. WOODS the terms of a new railroad concession in the interest of FRANCIS MORRIS and associates, of New-York. These parties propose the construction of a road—partly under Capt. PIM's grant—about eighty miles long in all, by which they claim that they can reach a good harbor at each terminus, and make the transit regularly in four hours.

Ex-President MARTINEZ returned here on the 18th inst., and it is unofficially announced that he has completed successfully the Mosquito business, which took him to London.

Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB has failed in the chief purpose of his recent mission to this country. In December last he negotiated in New-York the project of a new transit concession from the Nicaragua Government, and came out to secure the ratification of the arrangement. Upon his arrival at Managua, the new project was repudiated by President GUZMAN. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was then named by the Executive Commissioner to treat with Mr. WEBB, but the negotiation again failed.

Mr. WEBB left for Panama on the 18th instant, on his return to the United States.

The Central American Transit Company's steamer on Lake Nicaragua was seized on the 9th of December, under an execution on some notes due to C. K. GARRISON, whose claim is $23,000. If not redeemed before the 9th of March the boat will be sold.

Twentieth Assembly District Grant and Fenton Club.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of this club was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue. Judge VAN VOORST was unanimously elected chairman, and 36 vice-presidents and 31 secretaries were chosen.

Mr. WALKER offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted with considerable enthusiasm:

Whereas, We believe that ULYSSES S. GRANT is in full accord with the loyal people of our country upon all the political questions of the day, existing between a time-serving Executive and a patriotic Congress, and having full faith in its wisdom, integrity, prudence and firmness; and,

Whereas, We believe that REUBEN E. FENTON, by his long and consistent devotion to the cause of freedom, his patriotic services in Congress, the firmness and integrity he has displayed as Governor of this State, his earnest and successful devotion to the soldiers, his energetic and uncompromising warfare upon the hydra-headed monster Secession, is clearly entitled to the second place upon the ticket headed by the greatest soldier of the age.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the action of the Convention, held at Syracuse on the 5th inst., in the nomination of ULYSSES S. GRANT for President, and REUBEN E. FENTON for Vice-President, of the United States.

Hon. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN was then introduced. In a long speech he indorsed the sentiments of the resolutions, and forcibly urged the claims of GRANT and FENTON for the offices for which they are the nominees. Major JAMES HAGGERTY followed in a characteristic speech, at the conclusion of which Gen. GEO. W. PALMER and others offered brief remarks pertinent to the occasion.

FIRE IN NASSAU-STREET.—At 8:45 o'clock last night, a fire broke out on the second-floor of No. 41 Nassau-street, occupied by PEREZ, PLANAS & OBARIO, commission merchants, who sustained a loss of $200. The first floor is occupied as the *Evening Post* counting-room, and by J. TRACY as a shoe-store, who sustain slight loss. The basement is occupied by J. FRIEDLEY, barber, slight loss by water. The building is owned by WM. C. BRYANT & Co., and is damaged about $300. Nearly all the losses are covered by insurance.

Gen. Burnside.

The Providence *Journal*, of Tuesday morning, says:

"We are confident that the people of Rhode Island will share with us the pleasure with which we announce that His Excellency Gov. BURNSIDE has consented to allow the use of his distinguished name as a candidate for the office of Governor for another year. Always disposed to gratify the people, who have so long delighted to honor him, and always responsive to the calls of duty, Gen. BURNSIDE has yielded his personal preferences for private life to the unmistakable wishes of the citizens of Rhode Island. That the response of the people to this announcement will be cordial and hearty, we do not doubt."

Dr. J. H. Schenck's (of Philadelphia)

Advice to intemperate men that wish to quit drinking and how to become sober, useful men. Also, the cause of many other diseases, and how to prevent them.

If the public only knew the mild and yet powerful effects of Schenck's Mandrake Pills in removing all bilious disorders, and would use them according to the directions which accompany each box, very little other medicine would be required to keep the system in order.

Nearly all diseases are caused by a disordered or overloaded state of the stomach. These pills, unlike many other purgatives, do not irritate the stomach or constipate the bowels by frequent use. In the ordinary way of living, almost every one occasionally overloads or otherwise imposes upon the stomach. The stomach is a machine to make blood out of food. Now, if the stomach and liver are inactive, digestion stops, and the whole body becomes inert and diseased. At this stage Schenck's Mandrake Pills should be used freely; but, as nearly every one is opposed to purgatives, they neglect themselves, thinking it will wear off or nature will correct itself. They go on in this way until the liver becomes congested and the stomach so loaded with mucus or slime that the appetite ceases, and in a short time they are taken down with some dangerous disease. Sometimes they will take a dose of purgative medicine and physic the stomach a little, and they feel relieved temporarily. Perhaps the stomach has been partially cleansed but the liver not touched. Now, if they would take Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and physic freely until the liver and stomach were thoroughly cleansed, the appetite would soon come too. As soon as the stomach is emptied it requires food, and it will soon digest without purgatives. It is a great mistake in people being afraid to physic, fearing it will cause diarrhœa or be too weakening.

Even in diarrhœa it is proper for physic, for that cannot occur unless a person is bilious. To eat a hearty dinner and feeling heavy and drowsy after it, take one Mandrake Pill; it will not give any inconvenience, but help nature to throw off the load. If subject to sick headache, take six Mandrake Pills; where the bowels are costive, skin sallow, tongue coated, depressed spirits, sleepless nights, variable appetite, take Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills according to directions: follow them up for a month or six weeks if not cured before. It is safe to say that one-third of the grown people are affected in the way indicated above. Consumption, hermorrhage of the lungs, dropsy, paralysis, gout, rheumatism, typhoid, pneumonia, and nearly every other disease, is caused by a bilious derangement of the stomach.

Men that are in the habit of drinking too much will find great relief from Schenck's Mandrake Pills. How many men that in their hearts would give anything if they could only quit drinking! They deserve a great deal more pity than they get. They wish to stop it much more than many would imagine from the way they go on. It has become a disease, and hard to break off. Many a man feels when he starts out in the morning that he will never drink another drop. He meets his old associates and feels so bad that he thinks he will take just one drink; takes half a tumblerfull, but it does not do much good; it is a starter; twenty or thirty more finishes up the day. Such want kind talk and judgment.

They want help, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills is just the help they require. If a man comes home at night full of whisky, and would take a large dose of the pills, he could eat some breakfast and feel more fit for business, and the taste for rum, partially lost for food, has taken its place; and instead of that, if he had not taken the pills, he would have had to take perhaps a dozen drinks to balance his head. If a man wishes to quit drinking he must physic freely every day for a long time. He soon will lose all appetite for drinking. They have been the means of reforming thousands, and will cure almost every one that has a wish to quit, for if a man has a good appetite and the food digests well, he can quit drinking if he wishes.—*Advertisement.*

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD,"
Manufactured by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

American (Waltham) Watches,
At greatly Reduced Prices,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Advertisement.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

Official Reports from the Military Hospitals, during the late European war, on HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Report No. 906; of the Imperial Royal Directory of the Hospitals of the Sixth Army Corps at Schleswig, Sept. 19, 1864.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has proved to be a beverage which is taken with such pleasure, containing wholesome, nourishing, and strengthening qualities in such a degree that the effect which it has produced upon the condition of the suffering soldiers deserves to be called a most favorable one. This wholesome Health Beverage has proved to be an excellent remedy for difficulties of the stomach and intestines, chronic catarrh; particularly for the great loss of strength and meagreness arising from numerous suppurations, where it is necessary that the patient should be well nourished.

MEYER, M.D., Imperial Austrian Chief Physician of the Army.
VON GAYERSFELD, Imperial Royal Major.
PIRZ, Imperial Royal Austrian Com. of War.

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and special agents in every city of the Union, and by HOFF'S Depot, No. 542 Broadway.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865, I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.

The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

To Beautify and Dress the Hair, and restore it to its natural color, and impart that beautiful gloss, odor, &c., use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price $1.

There is no authority existing with any party for publishing a dissolution of copartnership between the firm of Stiner & Somerville.

Feb. 12, 1868. ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche, Joubert et Cie Paris Wedding Cards and Visiting Cards.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

KEYS—ANDERSON.—At the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Charles C. Keys, of West Morrisania, JESSE G. KEYS to ELIZABETH ANDERSON, all of this City.

LIBBY—BURDICK.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, Jr., WM. H. LIBBY to MARY, daughter of Perrin Burdick, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WEST—EDWARDS.—On Monday, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, Newtown, L. I., by Rev. Dr. H. D. Meeker, RUTGER V. B. WEST, of New-York City, to AUGUSTA M., daughter of George W. Edwards, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday afternoon, Feb. 10, EDWARD ALEXANDER, only son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth C. Baker, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, on Thursday morning, the 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8 o'clock in the morning by Morris and Essex Railroad.

CRYDER.—At Rome, Italy, JOHN CRYDER, Esq., of this City, in the 73d year of his age.

FESSENDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, of scarlet fever, JULIA, daughter of Benjamin F. and Helen M. Fessenden.

HITCHCOCK.—At Westchester, on Monday morning, Feb. 10, HANNAH E., wife of John Hitchcock, Jr., and daughter of the late William Ryer, in her 45th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, at Bronxdale, Westchester.

KETCHAM.—At her parents' residence, No. 140 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, MARY EVELYN, eldest child of John W. and Eleanor H. Ketcham, in the 10th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Islip, L. I., for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—In Poughkeepsie, Second month, 11th, ELIAS LOCKWOOD, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, Water-st., Poughkeepsie, on Fifth Day (Thursday) next, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SAYRES.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 9, CLARENCE HUNTTING, infant son of William J. and Phebe S. H. Sayres, aged 1 year and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Canal-st., Jamaica, L. I.

STANTON.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 9, in the 24th year of her age, LUCY N., wife of Albert B. Stanton, and youngest daughter of the late Peter Walters.

STURGES.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 11 A. M., EDWIN S. STURGES, of this City, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 Morris-place, West 42d-st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

SAWYER.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Friday, Jan. 10, JENNIE A. GRANGER, wife of N. G. Sawyer, aged 30 years, formerly of Keeseville, N. Y. MARY CAROLINE, only daughter of Dr. S. J. and Helen A. Sawyer, aged 1 year and 6 months.

TRAVIS.—On Monday, Feb. 10, Rev. ROBERT TRAVIS, of the New-York East Conference of the M. E. Church, aged 72 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, his brethren in the ministry and the members of the Amaranthus Lodge No. 352, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 312 West 11th-st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

I. O. OF O. F.—The members of Amaranthus Lodge, No. 126, are requsted to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 327 Bowery, on Thursday, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, P. G., ROBERT TRAVIS, from his late residence, No. 312 West 11th-st.

By order of the Secretary.

GEORGE N. ROWLAND, N. G.

TRAPPALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 10, JOHN TRAPPALL, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his son-in-law, Isaac Carhart, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, near Myrtle-av., without further notice.

VAN VELSOR.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 10, HENRY VAN VELSOR, aged 45 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 136 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY,
NO. 3 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers, Agents and Dealers in all varieties of American Clocks. Sole agents for
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

A TRUE BALSAM.—DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principles of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic influence.

ALL THE FAMILY SEWING.

BARTLETT'S reversible sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable machines, they are made for use hand or foot. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Examine the different styles at the Bartlett Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

There is no dissolution of partnership of the firm of MINER & SOMERVILLE, any advertisement to that effect of this day notwithstanding.

FEB. 12, 1868. ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW FINISHED,
THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The prospect that the
WHOLE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870

was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. The Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are offered for the present at PAR. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

and have thirty years to run before maturity.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
BEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

FEB. 5, 1868.

POPULAR REVOLUTION!
APPROVED BY THE MASSES!
PRICES HAVE BEEN UNREASONABLY HIGH!
THE UNIVERSAL DEMAND IS MET
BY
BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER.

The people testify their appreciation! They throng the store—they buy the clothing—the price tells, and every one tells the price—THE LOWEST IN THE CITY!!!

FABRICS CUT—WORKMANSHIP UNEQUALED!
POLITE ATTENTION TO ALL!!
THE PRICE OF EVERY GARMENT MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
ONE PRICE—CASH ON DELIVERY—NO DEVIATION.
BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER,
CONDUCTS
THIS GREAT SALE
OF
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF
WHOLESALE STOCK
AT RETAIL!!
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CANAL-ST.

ALL CLAIMANTS TO THE
HOLT ESTATES

of England are requested to attend an adjourned meeting, to be held WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1868, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, New-York, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, and for the transaction of other important business.

By order of THE COMMITTEE.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 11th, WEDNESDAY, 12th, THURSDAY, 13th inst. and SATURDAY, 15th, closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

THE COMPANIONS OF CORINTHIAN Chapter No. 159 R. A. M. are notified to attend a special convocation to be held on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock, for work and instruction.

J. B. GARDNER, High Priest.

EDWIN M. ALFORD, Jr., Secretary.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR
ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

THE LOVER'S DICTIONARY. A Poetical Treasury of Lovers' Thoughts, Fancies, Addresses, and Dilemmas. Indexed with nearly Ten Thousand References as a Dictionary of Compliments and Guide to the Study of the Tender Science. Post 8vo, cloth, $3 50; Gilt Edges, $4 25.

A very happily-chosen and numerous collection of love poems from all authors, but so arranged that lovers can make it a lexicon of compliments if they wish. In these 790 pages what lover cannot find the wherewith to express his passion? Who shall go away unsatisfied, saying there is not enough?—*Springfield Republican.*

The volume has evidently been edited with great care, the comprehensive index alone implying a great deal of intelligent labor.—*Boston Transcript.*

This book may be termed unique. We have seen few collections of the poetry of the affections so well prepared for instantaneous reference. The "Dictionary" portion is a veritable novelty, and we can well suppose it will be studiously consulted by that happy-unhappy, that blest-unblest class, for whom it is especially compiled.—*Philadelphia Post.*

A choice winnowing of the pure and beautiful in love-writing.—*N. Y. Evening Gazette.*

HARPER & BROTHERS *will send the above Work by Mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the Price.*

In Press. Ready, 15th of January.

ORATORY—SACRED AND SECULAR; OR THE EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEAKER. Including a Chairman's Guide. By WM. PITTENGER. Introduction by Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, with rules and methods by which readiness in the expression of thought may be acquired, and an acceptable style in composition and gesture obtained. One handsome 12mo. vol. of 220 pages, tinted paper, beveled boards. Price, postpaid, $1 50. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MESSRS. HURD AND HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York,
Beg to announce that they will publish
EARLY NEXT WEEK

I. THE GREAT EXHIBITION, with Continental Sketches, Practical and Humorous. By HOWARD PAYSON ARNOLD, author of "European Mosaic." In 1 volume, 16 mo. Price $2 25.

₊ Mr. Arnold has been for the past two years the regular correspondent of the Boston *Post*, and his weekly letters have been extensively read and copied by all the principal papers in the country. In this new publication are embraced, in the shape of valuable and permanent essays, the results of many original studies and careful observations in various out-of-the-way places and on numerous odd subjects that are seldom treated of by modern tourists.

II. GRANDPA'S HOUSE. By HELEN C. WEEKS, author of "Ainslee," &c., with six full-page illustrations by GEO. G. WHITE. 16mo. Price, $1 50.

₊ Mrs. Weeks is known to all readers of "The Riverside Magazine" by her stories of "Ainslee and Sinny." The truthfulness, sprightliness and fidelity to Nature shown in the story place the author in the first rank of writers for children, while older readers will be surprised at discovering how much real literary power is displayed in this simple narrative of children's life. No portion of the book has appeared in the Magazine.

III. OAKES AND ALE AT WOODBINE. From Twelfth Night to Christmas. By BARRY GRAY, author of "Married Life at Hillside," &c. 1 volume crown 8vo. Price, $1 75.

₊ Uniform with Barry Gray's other works.

JUST PUBLISHED:
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POLITICAL.

GRANT, FENTON AND VICTORY.

A meeting will be held at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Fenton Central Campaign Club of the State, to ratify the action of the Syracuse Convention of the 5th. The following eminent speakers have been invited and are expected to be present: Major-Gen. John A. Logan, Gov. Marcus L. Ward, Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Joshua Van Cott, Judge John K. Porter, Judge E. D. Culver, Hon. F. J. Fithian and others. The officers and members of all local F. C. C. Clubs, the officers and members of all other organizations favorable to the nomination of Grant and Fenton for President and Vice-President, are cordially invited to be present and participate on this occasion.

E. D. CULVER,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, inst., at 7½ o'clock. Executive Committee will meet at 7. THOMAS MURPHY, President.

A. J. PLUMB, MICHAEL HALLORAN, } Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 7½ P. M. Major BULLARD and other speakers will address the meeting.

JAMES HUNTER, President.

NOBLE MCDONALD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

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SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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5-20 Coupon, '62.	111¾	111⅞	Gold	142	142⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅞	109	June 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109¾	109⅞	July 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20C. '65Jan&Jly	107⅛	107⅝			

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at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 11, 1868, as follows:

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FOR SALE.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE LEADING COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, BANK STOCKS, &C., ALL FOR SALE AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

FIFTY per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
CHARLES DENNIS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
HENRY COIT,	C. A. HAND
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES LOW,
LEWIS CURTIS,	B. J. HOWLAND,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
R. WARREN WESTON,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
ROYAL PHELPS,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CALEB BARSTOW,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
A. P. PILLOT,	R. L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
DAVID LANE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
JAMES BRYCE,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
WM. STURGIS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	CHARLES P. BURDETT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.
DENNIS PERKINS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS,
OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES.—Safe and reliable investment for Savings Banks and for parties holding trust funds.

$500,000 First Mortgage Western Division Bonds, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company; interest semi-annually, February and August.

$100,000 First Mortgage Bonds Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company; interest 7 per cent., payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$100,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company preferred shares; interest 7 per cent., payable January and July; secured by lease of road and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, Western Division; whole mortgage debt on 144 miles, $966,000, less than $7,000 per mile; interest payable January and July, and secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Sinking Fund, 7 per cent. bonds; secured by land and income; 7 per cent. interest, payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railroad Company's Bonds; interest 7 per cent. semi-annually, payable February and August; interest guaranteed by Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company.

CHARLES L. FROST,
President Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Co.,
No. 26 Exchange-place

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

WM. B. FLOWERY,
Secretary pro tem

HYKO SILVER MINING COMPANY.—5,000 full paid up shares of the capital stock of this Company for sale, at $2 75 per share. Apply to BENJAMIN TOMES, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

IOWA CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—Muscatine, Davenport and Dubuque City, Desmoines, Iowa, Johnson, Muscatine and Lee County Bonds, purchased by THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILWAY CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT BONDS FOR SALE.

TOTAL ISSUE ... $2,310,000.

These Bonds are the first and only Mortgage on a completed railroad, 162 miles in length, running from Keokuk to Des Moines, the capital of Iowa. The balance of the entire issue, 268 Bonds of $1,000 each, are now offered on favorable terms.

The subscribers have sold over a million dollars of these Bonds at par to parties investing for estates and to capitalists. The principal of these Bonds can be registered payable to the holder.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place, New York.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.
CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 111 Broadway; or
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... $200,000.

PRESIDENT,
D. D. T. MARSHALL.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER OF BROAD-STREET AND EXCHANGE PLACE.

Copies of the charter and any information desired may be obtained at the office of CHAMBERS & RICH, No. 41 Pine-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKIE AND
WATERTOWN BONDS

Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF
HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 Walnut-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

S. McHENRY, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running, receipts paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 12, and reopened on Saturday, Feb. 29.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th inst. until the morning of the 26th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 14th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of two thousand dollars of said bonds, for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FRED'K A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

INTEREST PAID FROM THE 1ST DAY of every month by the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, corner South 7th and 1st sts. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 172 BROADWAY.
New-York, Feb. 7, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000
CAPITAL AND NET SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1868	$736,200

☞ A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (6) is THIS DAY declared, payable on demand, in cash to Stockholders.

ALSO.

An INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (6) on outstanding scrip, payable 1st April, in cash.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓) on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1868. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.

ALSO,

THE SCRIP OF 1862

will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, with interest, after which date the interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	57,023 46
	$257,023 46
LOSSES UNPAID	2,250 00
ASSETS	$254,773 46

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
CASH SURPLUS	106,016 56
Nett Assets, Feb. 1, 1868	$306,016 56

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY — TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Feb. 8, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CROTON NATIONAL BANK,
No. 63 William-st.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT has been declared upon all claims proved and allowed prior to the 20th inst., on and after which date the dividend will be paid.

C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

DRY GOODS

AT GRAND-ST., CHEAP STORE.

During the alterations and extension of these premises the business entrance will be

Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.

We are selling our silk, millinery and straw goods cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block East from the Bowery.

MISSES' KID GLOVES,

All colors and sizes, now opening. Ladies' opera kids from $1; the best $1 25 kids in the City; Jouvin's best, and the seamless kid; also mitts, gaiters, hoods and scarfs, cloth gloves, merino underwear, &c., &c., at reduced prices. At ALGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF EDWARD FITCH, Esq., Referee. VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS AND PROPERTY ON FRANKLIN AND GREENE AVS., ADELPHI, STATE, NEVINS AND SACKETT STS., BROOKLYN.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

ON FRANKLIN-AV.—West side, between President and Union sts., seven gores.

ON PRESIDENT-ST.—One large gore on northwest corner of Franklin-av.

ON PRESIDENT-ST.—Three lots on north side, commencing 100 feet west of Franklin-av.

ON UNION-ST.—Six lots on north side, commencing 350 feet east of Classon-av.

ON SACKETT-ST.—Six lots on south side, commencing 350 feet east of Classon-av.

ON STATE-ST.—Two lots southwest corner of Nevins-st., each 23x78.

ON STATE-ST.—Two-story high-stoop frame house and lot on south side, commencing 56 feet west of Nevins-st.; house about 22x33; lot, 100 feet deep.

ON ADELPHI-ST.—Three three-story high-stoop brownstone houses and lots, commencing at northwest corner of Greene-av.; each about 19.4x67. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, } Assignees and
BENJ. J. HOWLAND, } Trustees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FACTORY AND TENEMENT PROPERTY, NOS. 60, 62, 64 AND 66 CANNON-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

CANNON-ST.—The four lots of land, together with the improvements thereon, situate on the easterly side of Cannon-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts., and known as Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st. The improvements consist of four two-story and attic brick houses on the front, a new three-story brick factory, two brick shops and a brick stable on the rear thereof. This property is now occupied by R. M. Patrick, Esq., as a safe manufactory, and is well adapted for a heavy manufacturing business, or can be altered into a large tenement property. Lots together 100 feet square.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PREMISES NOS. 23 AND 27 MARKET-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of John Hart, M. D., deceased:

MARKET-ST.—The lot of land with the four-story brick store and dwelling on the front, and brick stable in the rear thereof, situate on the southwest corner of Market and Henry sts., known as No. 23 Market-st.

The lot of land with the three-story brick house on the front, and brick stable on the rear thereof, situate on the west side of Market-st., 50 feet south of Henry-st., and known as No. 27 Market-st.

The alley in the rear of said premises is an alley in common between the owners of Nos. 23, 25, 27 and 29, and is to be kept open and in order by said owners. Each 25x113 feet.

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE, WATER POWER AND MACHINERY BY AUCTION.—Will be sold by public auction, at their mills in Ludlow, Mass., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the extensive real estate, water power and other manufacturing property of the Ludlow Mills, situated six miles from the City of Springfield, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and half a mile from the Indian Orchard depot.

The water power is by far the largest and best on the Chicopee River, which carries, at other points, the extensive works of the Indian Orchard, the Chicopee, the Ames and the Dwight manufacturing companies. The land, 650 acres, more or less, is sufficient for and admirably adapted to all the building purposes for a large manufacturing town. The location is healthy, naturally attractive, and on the principal thoroughfare of the State, six miles from a thriving city, and nearly midway between New-York and Boston, and the advantages for the development and profitable use of a large property of this kind are believed to be unequaled elsewhere in New-England.

On the estate are three freestone factory buildings adjoining and connected, having a total length of over 300 feet exclusive of picker and other outbuildings, and containing cotton machinery for 3,000 yards sheetings, and linen machinery for 5,000 to 6,000 yards crash per day, or an equivalent product in other similar manufactures; also a frame factory building, 80x40 feet, several storehouses, large barns, a boarding-house, a store, a commodious church building, and 27 dwelling-houses, mostly designed for from two to four families each.

For further particulars and for terms, see Boston *Advertiser* or *Post*. By order of the directors.

GEO. H. DEANE, Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on MONDAY, the 24th of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Auction Rooms of RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway, near Catherine-st., New-York, I will cause to be sold at public auction the following goods, being a part of the assets of John Graves, bankrupt, in bankruptcy:

210 gallons of Sherry Wine, (in ¼ casks.)
284 gallons of Bourbon and Rye Whisky, (in barrels.)
70 gallons of Cabinet Gin, (in pipe.)

Dated at New-York, Feb. 11, 1868.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.,

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 13 and 14, at 7 o'clock.

OIL PAINTINGS—A valuable collection, chiefly just received from France, comprising many gems of ancient and modern art, including warranted originals by Wouverman and Claude Lorraine. Also, a collection from the studios of European artists, sketches, &c. Catalogues are ready and the pictures are on exhibition.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, FEB. 13, a splendid collection of standard ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKS. The books are now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

AUCTION SALES.

BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place,
THURSDAY, FEB. 13, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
at 7 o'clock, P. M.

CATALOGUE OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF ENGLISH BOOKS, OF RECENT IMPORTATION, COMPRISING

A very choice and select assortment of Works in every Department of Literature, OF THE BEST EDITIONS,

SOME IN ELEGANT BINDINGS, MANY VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, &c., &c.

Among which may be mentioned Canova's Works, 3 vols.; Constable's Landscape Scenery; Cook's Voyages, 8 vols., 4to and Atlas; Daniell's Oriental Scenery and Animated Nature, 5 vols; Day's Fishes of Malabar, colored plates; Doré's Illustrated Works; Finden's Beauties of Moore; Gillray's Caricatures, with suppressed plates, 3 vols.; Greville's Flora, 6 vols.; Gruner's Ornamental Art; Higgins' Celtic Druids; Hogarth's Works; Holbein's Henry VIII.; Jardine's Naturalist's Library, 40 vols.; Lawrence Gallery; Hawkins' Coins, large paper; Madden's Jewish Coinage, large paper; Ottley's School of Design; Prichard's History of Man, colored plates, 2 vols.; Pugin's Architectural Works; London Punch, 40 vols., &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and books on view.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS., 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS., TO BE LEASED ON LONG TERMS, ON THE BASIS OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The leases of one hundred valuable lots, very desirable for the erection thereon of first-class residences and stores, and suitable for immediate improvements, being free from rock, and in the vicinity of the Central Park and of the 3d-av Railroad Depot. This property is part of the estate of James Beekman, deceased, and having been in the family upward of one hundred years, the title is unexceptionable.

The above lots are situated as follows:

3D-AV.—Eleven lots on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.

Thirty-nine lots on the block bounded by 3d and Lexington avs., 64th and 65th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV.—One entire block bounded by Lexington and 4th avs., 64th and 65th sts.

Twelve lots on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 64th-st.

The lease will contain covenants against nuisances, two renewals, and the street and Lexington-av. lots will be restricted to private dwellings without stores underneath.

For maps and copies of the leases apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF LUMBER AND COAL YARD, &C.

Will be sold at public auction at Port Chester, Westchester County, New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 A. M., on the premises at Lyons' Point, Port Chester, the entire stock of LUMBER, COAL AND HARDWARE AND BUILDING MATERIALS, &c., contained in the lumber and coal yard and store recently occupied by the late William L. Bush, at Lyons' Point, Port Chester.

The stock is large and well assorted, and as it will be offered for sale in one entire lot, a splendid opportunity is afforded to make an investment in a profitable business.

The stock will be sold with the privilege to the purchaser of leasing or purchasing the dock and real estate at Lyons' Point at a price to be named.

For further particulars apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 53, New-York, or to JOHN M. LYON, Port Chester.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Administrator, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BROOKLYN WIRE MILL FOR SALE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

IMLAY-ST., BROOKLYN—Two-story substantial brick factory known as the "Brooklyn Wire Mill, situated on the east side of Imlay-st., commencing 25 feet north of William-st., and being within one block of the Atlantic Basin. Size 156x110, and building covers entire lot. Possession immediately. Title perfect. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY J. K. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

2,880 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
920 boxes fresh Sicily lemons. Cargo brig *Eolus* from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 53D AND 54TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AV.—4 lots on east side Madison-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 54th-st., each 25x100 feet; avenue sewered.

54TH-ST.—7 lots, north side of 54th-st., commencing 100 feet east of Madison-av., each 25x100 feet; paved with Belgian pavement.

53D-ST.—8 lots on north side 53d-st., 125 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100 feet 5 inches.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, assignee of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts, hereby give notice that he will sell at public auction the machinery, consisting of two circular saws, one double scroll saw, two turning lathes, one mortising machine, shafting and pulleys, steam-pipe, &c.; children's carriages, hobby-horses, patent leaping horses, finished and unfinished; safe and office fixtures, lumber, and the stock in trade of said bankrupts, at their late place of business, Nos. 618 and 620 5th-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock of said day.

JOHN K. KNAPP, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON MARION-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John J. Jenkins, Esq., executor of John Hipper, deceased:

MARION-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Marion-st., near Prince-st., and known as No. 64 Marion-st. Lot 25.10 by 65.3.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-lawtomar25

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MORRIS WAITZFELDER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.
ADOLPH SANGER, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 243 Broadway. f11-law3wW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB GOTTSCHALK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD D. BAILEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMEON M. RUNYON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PUTNAM F. SPAULDING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, (formerly a member of the firm of Black & Spaulding,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James E. Dwight, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHILIP T. HEARTT, of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of February, 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL DIETZ, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY CAMP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 11, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PINCHUS H. MORRIS, against whom a petition for adjudication in Bankruptcy was filed, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868. Southern District of New-York, ss.: Upon filing petition of Kaufman Hirsch, a creditor of the above-named Pinchus H. Morris, and proof accompanying the same; it is ordered that the said Pinchus H. Morris do appear at this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the court-room, in the City of New-York, in the district aforesaid, on the 29th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And, it is further ordered, that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said Pinchus H. Morris, by delivering the same to him personally, if he can be found within said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for his appearance. And, it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published, once in each week, for three weeks, in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and in the *New-York Commercial Advertiser*, the last publication to be at least seven days before the return day of this order.

Witness Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the [L. S.] said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

WM. G. WEED, Attorney, No. 229 Broadway.
f5-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IRVING N. SIMONS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Irving N. Simons, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1868.
ja29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT L. CUMMING, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robert L Cumming, New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, A.D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1868.
ja29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SILAS C. SMITH, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Silas C. Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1868.
f5-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL ENDERLY and URIAH C. ENDERLY, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael Enderly and Uriah C. Enderly, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Theodore B. Gates, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in Kingston, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1868.
f12-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 484.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO R. PECK and WILLIAM H. PECK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Alonzo R. Peck and William H. Peck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja29-law3wW No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN GAYLORD WELLS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Gaylord Wells, of New-York City, in the County of New-York in said district; and who has been, to wit: on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja29-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPENCER D. SCHUYLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Spencer D. Schuyler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 4th day of February, A.D. 1868.
f5-law3wW* CHARLES RAYMOND, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TRUMAN G. MABBETT, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Truman G. Mabbett, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie City, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868. ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

C. SWAN, Attorney for Bankrupt. f10-law3wW.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; one as cook; thoroughly understands her business; pastry and all kinds of desserts; the other to do chamberwork and take care of children, or waiting; both can be satisfactorily recommended with the best City reference. No. 447 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair; has lived in first-class families, or as nurse and sewing; understands the care of children thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 24th-st., northwest corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, WITH A smart girl 12 years old, a situation in the City or country to cook, wash and iron, or general housework, in some good family; a good home preferred to high wages; no wages for child; best of reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor; seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire care of an infant and bring it up with a bottle; and can do plain sewing; with the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 347 Navy-st., between Fulton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; has a very good knowledge of dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine perfectly, and is willing to do whatever she is asked to do; has no objections to go out of the City. Can be seen until suited at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST trustworthy and excellent cook, who understands her business in all its branches; would do part of the washing if required; the best of references will be given from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 421 East 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; would take part in the housework if desired; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 242 West 30th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls—one as chambermaid and waitress; the other is a good cook; none but a private family need apply; have good city references from their last place; can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young woman of experience and good address; competent to take entire charge of a child from its birth, or assist in care of grown children; reference from last employer. Call at No. 328 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, operates on machine; nurse or chambermaid and seamstress; good references; country or City; at BOOKHAMS, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is an excellent cook and baker; good City reference. Also, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 347 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, with a child 4½ years old, to do general housework; would go as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objections to the country; wages no object. Apply at 129 West 19th-st., rear, top floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; is a first-class laundress; can do fluting; would go to Newport or the country; has the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 416 1st-av., corner 25th-st., in the bakery. City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 155 1st-av., between 10th and 11th sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; city references. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, situations in the same family; one to do plain sewing or mind children, the other waiting or chamber work; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 300 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation with a private family to do chamberwork; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has ten years' good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 335 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, who has much experience in the care of infants; understands raising them by hand; six years' reference. Apply at No. 343 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; she understands all kinds of family cooking, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO having entire charge, a position as housekeeper; thoroughly understands the duties of a household and the management of servants; unexceptional references given. Call on or address Mrs. C. A. D., No. 39 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse; would prefer the charge of a grown child; is a good plain seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th-av., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; the best City reference. Call at No. 300 33d-st., corner 2d-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress in a small private family; has the best of City reference from last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY a young Protestant American woman; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children, and chamberwork, if required. Can be seen at No. 236 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as good cook; would have no objection to assist with the washing; has good reference. Address No. 28 East 40th-st.; can be seen for two days, over the coachhouse.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as a good plain cook and to assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 103 West 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing if required; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 195 1st-av., second floor, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches; the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, who is also willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best of reference of two years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting for children; operates on Grover & Baker machine; has best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; City or country; good references; fully competent in all of its branches; good baker, &c.; at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av. 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, as cook; understands French cooking, pastry, &c. Address No. 119 West 39th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT by the day; is a good fitter, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. No. 219 East 21st-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AND HER daughter, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country. Apply at 241 East 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; or to take charge of children; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 415 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; or would go as cook alone; best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WELSH GIRL, A situation as cook and washer and ironer; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 261 West 31st-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL not long in this country, a situation to do chamberwork or washing, or would take care of a child. Can be seen until engaged at No. 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent waitress or as chambermaid; City reference. Call at 129 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as waitress and chambermaid; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 69 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; in the City or country. Call on or address COOK, at 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as monthly or sick nurse; good City references. Call all the week at No. 22 Spring-st.

AN INTELLIGENT, COMPETENT NEW-England lady desires a reëngagement as housekeeper or as companion to an invalid lady; can give the best of City references. Address MRS. M. EDWARDS, Station G, New-York.

ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS FEMALE help and honest dealing can be quickly accommodated by calling at WAKEMAN & SUTTON'S Select Institute, where are constantly on hand servants from all nations and for all kinds of work. No. 166 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, who has had charge of some of the finest places in this country, and is at present in one of that class, desires to meet with a similar situation, or to work one by contract, or share of the proceeds of products of forcing-houses, &c. The advertiser has made a specialty of the forcing of fruits for many years, and is well known as a successful horticulturist. To those about to erect structures for the above or kindred purposes, and desire that they should be constructed and worked on an economical and successful system, this is an opportunity seldom met with. References first-class. Address HORTUS, care of Messrs. Young & Elliott, No. 9 John-st., New-York, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a careful and useful single man; is a safe driver, and good manager of horses; he will be found sober and civil, and attentive; satisfactory City reference for the above mentioned. Address S. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENTLEMAN'S nurse or valet to an elderly gentleman, or to wait on an invalid, by a steady, active man; reference, the first physicians in the City. W. H. B., No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man without family; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best references as to character and capabilities. Apply to M. D., at Reid & Buist's, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a married man; understands the care of the greenhouse flower-beds, cold or forcing, grapery, kitchen garden and hotbeds. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT of some large mining concern, by an experienced mining engineer. Address G. F. D., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardiner in green-house, hot and cold vineries, &c.; unexceptionable recommends. Address G. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS butcher, who understands his business in all its branches. Address D. S., at Thos. Mitchell's, No. 25 Washington-st.

A DULY QUALIFIED WAITER WOULD go out by the day, week or month. Private families may apply to T. DENNY, No. 232 1st-av.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, laborers, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servant's Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or salesman by a young married man who has had nine years' experience in the grocery and commission business. Address T. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as clerk; salary no object. Address J. W. B., at Thomas Mitchell's, No. 25 Washington-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 25 YEARS of age as clerk in an office; must write a good hand, be correct at figures, and willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference required. Address in handwriting of applicant, stating salary required, Box No. 2,253 Post-office.

TO PRINTERS.—FOREMAN WANTED TO take charge of an old-established job printing office. To a man fully competent, permanent employ and liberal wages will be given. Apply to ISAAC J. OLIVER & Son, No. 32 Beekman-st.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house, who can control a first-class near-by or Western trade; best of reference required. Address, stating location of trade, &c., G. B. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS practical accountant wanted in a responsible position. Apply by letter to Box No. 1,752 New-York Post-office.

TWO OR THREE COMPOSITORS wanted at No. 11 Vandewater-st., third floor.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE desire cet place dans une famille privé; bonne recommandation. S'dresser No. 1,257 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES
FROM
ONE CENT
TO
FIFTY DOLLARS.
AT STRONG'S, NO. 599 BROADWAY.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells the names and shows the likenesses of future husbands, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

INSTALLATION OF REV. W. P. LEAMANN, Pastor of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

OLD RAILROAD IRON.

Fifty tons for sale by JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary,
No. 88 Wall-st.

RUBBER HOUSES!

The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated "NILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS." Orders should be addressed to JOHN B. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 12, 1868.

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER of the GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, of New-York, February 10, 1868:

1868, Jan. 1st, To balance	$950 76
Collections	9,806 11
Total	$10,756 87
Expense since Jan. 1st	9,831 71
Feb. 10, '68, Balance	$950 76

DONATIONS SINCE JANUARY 1, 1868.

From Messrs. Meisel, Lampe & Co	$500
Freygang	50
Waldorf	25
Frohwein	15
Troell	5
C. Schmidt	5
Groll	10
Dr. Althof, } Yearly Donation.	25
Dr. Krakowizer, } Yearly Donation.	25
Louis Burger, } Yearly Donation.	25
A. Weismann, } Yearly Donation.	25
Havemeyer & Elder	500
Mrs. Mathilda F. Burke	25
F. O. Kayser	500
W. Kuttruff	25
Gustav Natorp	100
Cash, (W. L. K.)	200
J. Meyer & Co	100
Fessler Loge, No. 576	100
G. Hebberling, fourth gift	3
Wallerstein & Kunst	200
Williamsburg Assistance Society	442
C. F. A. Henrichs	500
A. Heim	10
Concert in Morrisania, third gift	7
Cash, (A. C.)	50
J. Birkner	50
H. & M. Kaiser & Co	10
H. Schmahansen	10
Kruse & Dread	10
Wm. Vogel	50
Muller Bros	50
Alfred Joachin	5
Fr. Schack, second donation	50
Dividend of the Gebhard Fire Ins. Co	75

FR. SCHACK, Treasurer,
Nos. 54 and 56 White-st.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs and leave the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by CARLE & STRONG, JOSEPH HORSEY'S SON, and S. NEWBY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—The election for officers and committees of this Institute for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, inst. The polls will be opened at 3 and close at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees.

HORACE GREELEY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Acting Recording Secretary.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

JUDGMENTS.—FOR SALE—A JUDGMENT against Charles W. Darling, obtained in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York; docketed May 16, 1857, for $4,684 60, on which a payment of $1,500 has been made. Address JUDGMENT, Post-office Box No. 2,791.

A WATER CLOSET.—THE ONLY SELF-acting water-closet ever introduced; cannot freeze, leak, become offensive, or get out of order. ALFRED IVERS, Plumber and Patentee, No. 313 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye glasses. Preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TARIFA....Feb. 12
TRIPOLI....Feb. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SIBERIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
Chief cabin passage....$130
Second cabin passage....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage....165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY, Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY, Feb. 29
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HELVETIA, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE....SATURDAY, Mar. 14
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast-sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ½ cent per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 18.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves....SATURDAY, Feb. 15
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 14.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast A 1 steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior.
Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 1[illegible] 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports [illegible] reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line o[illegible] steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE, Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL AND POPULAR steamboat JOHN ROMER; length on deck, 185 feet; beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; coppered; engine and boilers in good order; boilers been used but two seasons; is considered the fastest boat of her class afloat; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MACHINERY.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!—THE EMPIRE State Brick Machine is capable of manufacturing 25,000 bricks daily with one pair of horses and seven men, and with steam power, 60,000 per day. This machine tempers its own clay and makes brick any size desired. It has been used years, and received the first premiums, and is well worthy the attention of those interested in the manufacture of brick. State and County rights for sale, also machines by L. W. GREGORY, Agent, No. 1 Rector-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 630 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FORTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Fine modern high-stoop brown-stone house; perfect order. For sale cheap; immediate possession. Others $12,000 to $64,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 27 West 16th-st., 25 by about 55 feet; all the improvements, and in very fine order; lot full depth; price $30,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., a good three-story high-stoop brick house, 20x45 and extension; possession May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP four-story house, No. 47 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in complete order; early possession. Inquire of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, No. 212 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BROWN-stone houses, in a good neighborhood; price, $16,500 each. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, near 5th-av., elegantly furnished. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

WEST 34TH-ST.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 21x52, for sale at a low price. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100; 14 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—COUNTRY residence for sale or to let, with immediate possession, on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I.; one mile and a quarter from station: stages connect. Apply only to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.
For sale, a piece of land at the northwest corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, containing 176 feet 10 inches on Harrison-st. and 231 feet on the railroad, and only a few rods distant from Brick Church Station. Inquire of S. F. COWDREY, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

A HOME IN THE HIGHLANDS.—FOR SALE—A beautiful country seat on the Hudson river, 40 miles from New-York, and 10 minutes' walk from the depot; all express trains stop. Large English Gothic cottage house, situated on high ground; elegant views of the river and inland; 18 or 20 rooms, heated by steam, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, speaking-tubes, dumb-waiters, ranges and all modern conveniences; stable and carriage-house, with rooms for coachman; 33 acres of land, finely shaded with forest trees; churches and schools in the vicinity; one of the most complete and desirable residences on the river, and very convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $20,000.
A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON LONG Island Sound, about nine miles from Bridgeport, Conn.; house large and nearly new, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are arranged with great taste, having every variety of fruits, trees and flowers; the garden large, under-drained and subsoiled; the whole place embraces about six acres; is within three minutes' walk of the churches, post-office and railroad depot. If applied for soon, will be sold for much less than it cost before the war. Apply to WM W. PINNEO, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or J. B. PINNEO, Newark, N. J.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.—For sale at a bargain, 250 acres of land in Western Massachusetts, containing three producing marble quarries, thoroughly opened, together with an office, a mill for sawing marble, dwelling-houses, barns and other outhouses, derricks, tools, horses, cattle, wagons, &c., &c., making it in complete running order and capable of paying from 25 to 75 per cent. on price. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Samples of the marble may be seen and particulars obtained at Room No. 2, No. 8 Pine-st. A. G. MYERS.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT SUBURBAN residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion-house and all necessary outbuildings, situate in Westchester County, about 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park. The house is 50 feet square, has modern improvements and is in good order. The place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER, & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY FINE cottage-built house; 34x34; eleven rooms; complete in every respect, with water, gas, closets, &c.; adjoining the residence of Josiah Rich; a few rods from the depot; price $11,500. Apply to S. A. PHILIPS, at the Third National Bank, corner Nassau and Cedar sts., at 12 o'clock noon.

A LARGE WHARF, HAVING 160 FEET water front, for sale at Elizabeth, N. J.; good depth of water; has storehouse and track connecting with railroad; a fine location for the coal, iron or lumber business. For particulars apply at either of my offices, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York, or 2d-st., near Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY—A pleasant, modern built frame dwelling, containing 11 rooms, with dining-room and kitchen in rear; lot 31x115 feet; plenty of fruit; house in perfect order; three minutes from depots; possession immediately; price, $7,000. Inquire of KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark.

A NEAT COTTAGE FOR SALE—ONLY about $1,500 required; 7 rooms, good garden and handy to City, at Morrisania. DETCHELL, Westchester Land Office, No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY—COUNTRY seats, farms, building sites and village residences for sale and to let by A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

AT MADISON, N. J.—ON MORRIS AND ESSEX Railroad, two houses for sale; one entirely new, commodious and well finished. A. M. TREDWELL, No. 53 Cortlandt-st., up-stairs.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partly furnished, near depot, to rent; eleven rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN THIS CITY IN a good location, a small house, with modern improvements, from $10,000 to $12,000. Address D., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—A MODERN HOUSE WITH LAND, within 1½ hours of the City, on the Northern New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroad, near depot. Address, S. B. T., Box No. 180 New-York *Times* office.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED to buy or lease.—The highest price and best security given. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st., three doors west of Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM TO HIRE OR WORK ON shares, by a competent man, who is well experienced in gardening and farming, and who can make money for his employer or partner as well as himself in all that the land is capable of producing; best of references given. Call, or address by letter, stating locality, &c., to L. G. S., care of Mr. Jas. Mubrün, No. 27 Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which will be attended to.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.
Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
N16law6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.
Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n.20-law6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW.
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent. He asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 536 Broadway, opposite Barnum's Museum, and now occupied as a restaurant, from 1st May next. JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th-av., from 10 to 12 A. M.

THE DOUBLE STORE AND BASEMENT,
Nos. 250 and 252 Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel, 45 feet front on Canal, 70 feet on Elm, 130 feet through to Walker-st., now finishing.
Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR—"Edgewood," the country seat of Frederick Prime, Esq., on Long Island Sound, near New-Rochelle; situation elevated and perfectly healthful; house very spacious and admirably built; grounds tastefully arranged; extensive water and inland views. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor at law, No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—THE SECOND and third stories, also the basement of the building No. 682 Broadway, corner of Great Jones-street; size of floor, 29x60; there will be a wide entrance from Broadway, and the rooms are among the most desirable in the street. The third story would be well suited for a photographer. Apply in the East River National Bank, next door.

A FINE FLOOR ON BROADWAY TO let, (2d, 3d or 4th story,) at No. 245, next door to Importers' and Traders' Bank, at the corner of Murray-st.—opposite the open square in front of the City Hall—and one of the best localities in the City; size of floor, 25x114 feet, with L on Murray-st., 25x12½. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED) "Cragdon," at East Chester, with fine view, carriage-house, garden, &c., near depot; about 45 minutes from New-York. Also a cottage with garden, stable, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOME NEW FOUR-story brown-stone houses in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; are suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—HAMILTON PARK to rent, first-class Winter and Summer brick residences, furnished and unfurnished, with gas and modern improvements, stables, lawns, &c.; five minutes' walk from ferry. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 265½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 264 9TH-AV., ONE block from Hudson River Railroad depot: fixtures complete, suitable for dry goods, groceries or most any other kind of business. Inquire at No. 201 Chambers-st., or, after 7 P. M., at No. 341 West 30th-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—The building No. 680, size 28½x130, running to an alley in the rear; the building is susceptible, if required, of easy alteration to suit any business. Apply in the East River National Bank, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—WELL LIGHTED AND ventilated, suitable for lawyers, brokers and railway companies, at No. 72 Broadway and No. 11 New-st., opposite the Gold Room. Apply to VAN RENSSELER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET — BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, BETWEEN Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, five minutes' walk from either, a furnished house, with immediate possession; terms, $200 per month. Apply at No. 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, THE National Hotel, Nos. 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., through to Liberty-st. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING-house No. 122 West 12th-st., in complete order; replete with every convenience; (to private family only.) Apply at No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 27, from 2 P. M.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 19TH-st., near Irving-place, in excellent order; possession immediately; furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate. VAN ZANDT BROS. No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Todt Hill, Staten Island; also, one at Norwood, on the Hudson, both elegantly furnished. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

BUILDING TO LEASE IN MERCER-st., 25x100, five stories high, with good side light and steam power if wanted. Apply to C. E. RICHARDS, No. 91 Mercer-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

STEAM POWER, WITH CORNER ROOMS, 50x60, lighted all around, heated with steam; also, rooms 25x50. Apply to GEORGE WALKER, No. 180 Centre-st., corner Hester.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF MARBLE STORE No. 37 Chambers, extending through to Reade-st. Apply to W. IRVING, at Clarke & Stebbin's, No. 212 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of new store No. 262 Canal-st., near Broadway; also first and fourth lofts, from May 1. P. H. FROST, No. 31 Crosby-st.

TO LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT, CORNER OF 5th-av. and 25th-st., running through to Broadway and opposite the Worth Monument. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 1 Park-place, Room No 19.

TO LET—SPACIOUS AND PLEASANT OFFICES in the large marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; basement, second, third and fourth floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE LARGE store No. 22 Park-place, through to Barclay-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON 5TH-AV., only to a private family. Inquire of G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY 25-FOOT STORE IN Grand-st., near Crosby, at $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CANAL-ST.—NO. 387, NEW PEOPLE'S BANK, No. 505 corner of Renwick-st., to lease for five years. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 39 East 33d-st., near Madison-av. Apply to Mr. WELLS, No. 41 Liberty-st., 2d floor.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, ROOM 35 BY 100 feet, well lighted. Apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, LIVING in a large furnished house, desire to meet with a gentleman and his wife, of refinement, and good social position, without children, who would board them for the rent: those in comfortable circumstances preferred, whose desire is principally to lessen expenses; references exchanged. Address, with reference, CITY HOME, Station D, Bible House.

NO. 163 EAST 17TH-ST.—CORNER OF Stuyvesant Park, an elegant house; a few desirable rooms, first-class board and moderate prices. References required.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of large rooms on second floor to let, separately or together, with board. Also rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a gentleman and wife; the Seventh Ward or east side of City preferred. Address, stating terms, E. W. S., Box No. 5,932 New-York Post-office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a furnished room on first or second floor: the house is first-class in every particular; the best of reference required and given. No. 112 East 17th-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a nicely furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board; references given and required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE LOCATION, at a moderate price, for a mother and three sons. Apply, with references, at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE—Excellent board with fine large rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at moderate charges—No. 73 7th-st.

TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO. 385 FIFTH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, with board, on second floor, front.

NO. 100 4TH-ST., WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Rooms with or without board for couples or single gents; references.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR against EMELINE MEREY, Eliza Altenhain, John Sedgwick, assignee of Eliza Altenhain in bankruptcy, Eliza C. Hill and Charles F. Hill, her husband, Waldo Hutchins, Charles H. Bertrand, Ludwig Sachs, Jacob Burge, Jr., Elizabeth Van Santon and Joseph Mason.—(Summons for relief.)—To the said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Nov. 21, 1867.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Take notice that the complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Nov. 25.
ja8-law6wW* HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.
The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.
Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.
E. P. WHITTEMORE, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MINER & SOMERVILLE, is this day dissolved by HENRY D. MINER, Senior partner of above firm.
FEB. 11, 1868.

MR. JAMES B. M. GROSVENOR IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from Jan. 1, 1868, under the firm name of LEONARD, RHOADES & GROSVENOR. LEONARD & RHOADES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, AT 8 P. M.
IL TROVATORE.
Mme. de la Grange as....Leonora
Miss Adelaide Phillips as....Azucena
Sig. Brignoli as....Manrico
Sig. Orlandini as....Count de Luna
Sig. Coletti as....Ferrando
Sig. Nicolao....Musical Director and Conductor
FRIDAY, Feb. 14—RIGOLETTO.
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, MATINEE.
LA TRAVIATA.
Admission to Matinée, $1 to all parts of the house.
Prices of admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 75 cents; private boxes, $10, $12 and $20, according to location. Seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy, also at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.
THURSDAY, Feb. 13,
Second joint appearance in Brooklyn of
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI—LA TRAVIATA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Second joint appearance of
MME. LA GRANGE AND SIG. BRIGNOLI,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock.
LA TRAVIATA,
with Mme. La Grange, Sigs. Brignoli, Orlandini, Coletti, Nicolao.
Reserved seats at the Box-office of the Academy, Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York, and Jones' jewelry-store, No. 127 Atlantic-st.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.
LA SUPPLICE D'UNE FEMME,
and LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE,
in which M'LLE REILLEZ will appear in four characters.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 15,
will be presented for the second time,
LES BEAUX MESSIEURS DE BOIS-DORE,
and
LES CHANSONS POPULAIRES DE LA FRANCE.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box office.
Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH'S Third Reading and Elocutionary Entertainment will take place at
STEINWAY HALL,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 12,
and will comprise selections from
SHAKESPEARE, SCOTT and DICKENS,
including Recitations from the Poets.
Thursday Evening—Last appearance in New-York.
Friday Evening—Only night in Brooklyn, Academy of Music. Seats may be secured in advance.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, at $15, and extra ladies' tickets at $5, to be had of the following members:
Carl Amann, No. 89 Wall-st.; L. E. Amsinck, No. 148 Pearl-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. Gerner, No. 38 Broad-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; Wm. H. Gunther, No. 502 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; C. Hensch, No. 20 Exchange-place; G. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.; F. W. Heyne, No. 125 Worth-st.; John Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Sigmd. Kaufman, No. 39 Nassau-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuhne, No. 54 Broad-st.; Dr. Lellman, No. 81 East 4th-st.; George Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; Philip Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel; John Schepeler, No. 52 Exchange-place; C. Schipper, No. 44 Exchange-place; F. S. Stallknecht, No. 37 Nassau-st.; E. Steiger, No. 17 North William-st.; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; W. Steinway, Steinway Hall; Hermann Sturn, No. 92 William-st.; Hermann Uhl, *Staats Zeitung*; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, and at Liederkranz Hall, No. 31 East 4th-st.
E. STEIGER, Secretary.

LECTURES.

TO LADIES.—A FREE LECTURE ON HEALTH in Episcopal Church corner of 18th-st. and 5th-av., Feb. 12, at 3 P. M., by Mrs. MARY D. JONES, M. D. Manikins, maps, and other apparatus.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the best manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

BARGAINS.—SEVERAL ROSEWOOD SECOND-hand piano-fortes, 7 octaves, first-class makers, extremely low for cash. Also new piano-fortes at a sacrifice; rosewood 7-octave grand piano forte, Chickering maker, less than $300. Apply at No. 20 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTES—THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST piano manufactured in this City is by JENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

19 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:
50,000 pounds green RIO COFFEE, in original bags. Bids to be made duty paid.
Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
25,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head lined.
20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
25,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the coffee, beans, soap and salt must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 36, on the south side of Ninth-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
Dated Feb. 10, 1868.

TO ICE DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.
The Commissioners of the Central Park will receive proposals for the purchase either this or next Winter of such portion of ice from the Park lakes as can be disposed of without interfering with the skating.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 76 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
COAL TAR.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the Company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the Company,) for one year from the first day of May next; proposals to be sealed and directed to the Company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the Company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar-well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.
Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
MONDAY, Feb. 10, and every afternoon and evening during the week, a new three-act dramatic story by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.
To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
Benefit of Miss R. V. PROUDFOOT.
MATINEE—ROMEO AND JULIET.
EVENING—MEDEA AND LONDON ASSURANCE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON!
Rentree of the Great Russian Athlete
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
who will appear in his
THRILLING AND WONDERFUL FEATS UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
IN HER GREAT SENSATION ACT!
A GALAXY OF STARS.
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC, IN NOVEL AND VARIED PERFORMANCES.

IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.
"THE SHAMROCK,"
Or, Chips from the "Blarney Stone,"
A Three Leaved Irish Entertainment of
FUN, STORY AND SONG.
BY JOHN T. DOYLE,
Assisted vocally by Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON,
A WORD TO THE WISE AND N. Y's!
Though an Irish Entertainment is expected to be a little *Moore*-ish in its character, there is little *Moor*-ish or *Sorrowcenic* about the present one, for we leave Araby hazy in one sense and take "Arrah, be aisy!" in another, hoping that public approval may assist us to convert the Day of Algiers into a Night of All Cheers!
MUSICAL MELANGE—Irish Melodies....Piano
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.
In the course of which Mr. John T. Doyle will jaun-t-ly *doylate* on Erin in general, in language meant for the *earin'* of the audience in particular.
ON BOARD THE BOAT FROM HOLYHEAD TO KINGSTOWN.
Mrs. Pursell, a *purseless* lady of the "ould times," introduces herself; her relations and garrulations; Dublin Bay *bay*-u-tifully described by her; she confounds Ocean with Ossian, and tells "a tale of the times of old, the deeds of days of other years;" though poor she is still "worth an old song," which, having an appropriate title, is selected for the especial delectation of the audience.
SONG—"Dublin Bay"....MR. MATTHISON
LANDING AT KINGSTOWN.
Fare play among carmen; Irish cars and *car*-acters; scarcity of good *yokes* and prevalence of good *jokes*; Tim Grady's "nate" outsider; Tim "dhrives" inquiries and his horse at the same time; his *convict*-ions anent the gent from Botany Bay; how he arrested himself for debt; his explanation of G. P. O. on the milestones; a "thrifle" on account; Tim's song; he asks for a certain song in return, and to *come at this un* it will be necessary to *coM-at-this'on* again, who will sing—
"THE COLLEEN BAWN."
Tim gets into trouble, and into the
DUBLIN POLICE COURT.
Mr. Frank Thorpe Porter, the Magistrate; Mary Ryan versus Bridget Murphy, a case more *hair*-rending than *heart*-rending; Tim Grady appears as a witness *wit-n-as*-ton-ish-ingly dull comprehension; "passage of arms" between him and an Irish "Buzfuz:" Mr. Porter despises Coke and Littleton, but thinks Æsop's Fables the "real cheese," approves of calisthenics, and prescribes the "tread*mill*"—*mille* murther in the Court as a consequence; Mr. Porter passes sentence *out* of Court.
Song—"The Dream of Home"—Moore...Mr. Matthison.
END FIRST PART.
PART SECOND.
Fantasia on Irish Airs....Piano
IRELAND ABROAD.
The Antipodes and the Anti Paddies—Irishmen in Australia; scene at the Pier, Melbourne; the Emigrant Ship; a Mother and Son; an *Ex-soil* from Erin and its electric effect.
IRELAND AT HOME.
"Ould Residenthers" mistaken identity; Ned Ryan calls out his father "and the rest of the dogs;" Railroad Surveyors "make tracks" instead of laying them; "Aitin" and dhrinking extraordinary—living on "tick;" Ryan's *private* intentions of inflicting *corporal* punishment on *General* Board Day; an unlooked-for invitation; a family party *parti*-cularly described; Mrs. Purcell again; Fireside Gossip; the pig on its legs and the pig off its legs, or Matt Farrell's *pig*culiar way of selling a buyer.
Song, "Terence's Farewell,"....Mr. Matthison.
Mick Dempsey brings in the "letther" from America and sings "Farewell, Dear Erian;" General wind up of the party with Matt Farrell's Comic Song.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Irving Hall and G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col[illegible]e. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st.
The second term will commence Feb. 11. Application for admission to the course of lectures on Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry must be made immediately. Classes in Music, vocal and instrumental, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS, F. L. RITTER, and others.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S
Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, Is a reliable Educational Bureau—
For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
For giving parents information of good schools;
For selling and renting School Properties.
All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

PARENTS INTENDING TO SEND THEIR sons to Germany, either to go to school there, or to become familiar with the German language, can place them with a private family, at Brunswick, where they will be considered as members of the family, and where every care will be taken for their bodily and intellectual welfare. The schools and institutions of Brunswick are classed amongst the best in Germany. For particulars apply to THEODOR STEINWAY, Esq., of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, piano-manufacturers, of New-York, where every information will be given.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLLEGIATE School for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the fifth school year begins Feb. 12. Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. Keith, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, N. Y. Inquire of SAML. D. BABCOCK, President, No. 14 Broad-st., or of HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 40 Leonard-st., N. Y., or address the Principal.

SUNSWICK TERRACE SEMINARY, ASTORIA—Boarding and day school for young ladies; terms $300 per annum, including board and tuition in English, French, Spanish, music, vocal and instrumental, &c.; fifth house from the boat-landing.
Mesdames KEELING & McGEE, Principals.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania. $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HLASKO'S NEW-YORK CADETS DRILL school for youth, meet every MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Broadway and 35th-st. Send for circulars.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A.M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.
C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000 TO $30,000 to join a practical man in the manufacture of the greatest labor-saving Grain Drill extant, which plows, (with five plows,) seeds the grain and rolls the ground at one operation, (one laborer doing the work of five,) and is now being successfully introduced throughout the country. Call upon or address PATENTEE, No. 57 Exchange-place, Room No. 33, New-York.

LUCRATIVE WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING business in this City for sale, with an established trade East, West and South; thoroughly experienced manager and foreman; machinery, $5,000; good will, $5,000; capital to conduct the business, from $15,000 to $20,000. Address S. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—GENERAL OR SPECIAL, with $30,000 or $35,000, in a well-established mercantile house, having a large near-by trade. Object to increase the business. Best of reference given, and none but parties furnishing like reference treated with. Address T. P. E., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—TO INVEST from $7,500 to $10,000 in a cash business; thirty per cent. per annum will be guaranteed upon the amount invested. Address O., Box No. 2,794 Post-office.

A CARPET STORE TO LET—A DESIRABLE stand, No. 265 Bowery. Apply up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1868,
will be presented the Romantic Drama of
PAULINE,
with new scenery, costumes, complete appointments, novel effects, and the following capital distribution:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mr. E. OASHIN, Mr. B. DURAND, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss KATHARINE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss CARMAN.
ACT I.
Elegant Pavilion attached to the Villa de Nerval.
ACT II.
SCENE 1—Interior of a Cabaret near De Buroy.
SCENE 2—Scene on the Seacoast in Normandy.
SCENE 3—Pauline's Room in the Chateau.
SCENE 4—The Forest near the Chateau.
SCENE 5—Vault among the Ruins beneath the Chateau.
ACT III.
The Pavilion.
IMPRESSIVE DENOUEMENT.
THURSDAY, Feb. 13—OURS.
FRIDAY, Feb. 14—Last Time—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY, Feb. 15—PAULINE.
Doors open at 7¼; Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES L. HAYES....Lessee
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Triumphant success of the peerless and beautiful Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Who appears TO-NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON in her
GREAT COMPANION PIECE TO FANCHON.

Mr. J. W. COLLIER	LITTLE BAREFOOT.
in the cast and	LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Mr. G. L. FOX.	LITTLE BAREFOOT.
	LITTLE BAREFOOT.

In this charming play Miss MITCHELL is by many thought to be "SUPERIOR TO FANCHON."
LITTLE BAREFOOT MATINEE—SATURDAY.
In splendid preparation, Mr. Fox's New Pantomime.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Opposite New-York Hotel. Admission 50 cents.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
the highly sensational and successful local Drama of
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
in all its original.
JOHN K. MORTIMER (especially engaged) will appear in his great character of Badger.
C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., as Bob the Bootblack, a creation of his own, and performed by him throughout the Union with unexampled success.
Mr. G. C. CLARKE as Paul, and
Miss IRENE WORRELL as Lucy Fairweather, together with the entire strength of the company in the cast.
New Appointments, Scenery, Music, &c.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT of THOS. THEALL, Treasurer.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
Last week but one of the brilliant
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHARLES DICKENS and JOHN BROUGHAM'S LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA as LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA in character songs and operatic scenes.
LOTTA in her clog-dance and banjo solo.
SATURDAY, LAST LOTTA MATINEE BUT ONE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
The management takes pleasure to announce that an arrangement has been made with Max Maretzek's Grand Opera Company, and will commence a season of Grand Opera on MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 17 inst., embracing productions of Wallace's "Lurline;" "Belisario," "Prophete," "Carnival," "Fra Diavolo," "Faust," &c., &c. A full announcement will be made on Thursday.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. E. EDDY.

BLACK EYED SUSAN.	SPECTACULAR DRAMA of the	The wonderful SADI-HAZI-HAMON
E. EDDY AS WILLIAM.	LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.	ARAB TROUPE.
BOLAS, COMIC SINGER.	E. EDDY AS LYDON.	SAM COLE, BANJO SOLO.

FRIDAY EVENING—BENEFIT OF E. EDDY.

THE PILGRIM.
LAST WEEK.
This Grand Exhibition will probably close next SATURDAY NIGHT.
Open every P. M., at 2 and 8 o'clock. This beautiful Hall to rent. Bunyan Hall, Union-square.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a
NEW LECTURE
in aid of the Masonic School and Asylum Fund on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1868. Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra: can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701, Chickering & Son, No. 652, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York City, at Sawyer's music-store, Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn, and at the Box Office Pike's Opera House on 13th inst.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE WHITE FAWN.
The undersigned hereby give notice that the Spectacular Fairy Extravaganza of the WHITE FAWN has been copyrighted, and that the mechanical effects and scenery have been patented. Any person using the title or any colorable imitations of the play, or its effects, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
WHEATLEY, JARRETT & PALMER.

"SOIREE ET BAL"—GRAND CONCERT Polka, as played by Mr. J. N. Pattison, with great success. For sale at all the music-stores.
DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL the Theatres can always be had at the Theatre Ticket office, Reading-room Fifth-av. Hotel.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY OF MANHOOD, &c.—CURE YOURSELF! Send your address on a postpaid envelope and ask for circular of "Pathology." Direct AMERICAN NEWS CO., No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Ladies can return same day.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular free. All hours.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERCURY, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

TELEGRAMS.

Another Fenian Attack Upon the Police in Cork.

Several of the Rioters Wounded and Captured.

Proposed Banquet to Admiral Farragut by the Italian Parliament.

FENIANISM.

Attack upon the Police in Cork—Several of the Rioters Wounded—Lennon Found Guilty of Murder.

CORK, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Another attack was made upon the Police in the streets yesterday by the mob, who pelted them with stones and brick-bats. The Police, who were armed with muskets, fixed bayonets and charged upon the crowd. A short and desperate fight followed, in which several of the rioters were bayonetted. The assailants then fled in all directions, leaving the wounded on the ground.

During the day an attempt was made to seize a well-known informer and lynch him; but the appearance of a police patrol prevented the outrage from being carried out.

One man is known to have been killed by the police when they charged upon the crowd with bayonets. The number of the wounded cannot be ascertained.

DUBLIN, Monday, Feb. 11—Evening.

The trial of LENNON, which commenced yesterday, ended to-day with a verdict of guilty of murder, and felony and treason.

Mr. SULLIVAN, of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for publishing seditious libels. His trial will commence to-morrow.

Mr. MARTIN and other gentlemen, who were arrested some time ago for taking a prominent part in the funeral ceremonies for the Fenians executed at Manchester, have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Hon. Gathorne Hardy Receives a Deputation of Loyal Irishmen.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

A deputation from the the loyal Irishmen of London yesterday waited upon the Right Hon. GATHORNE HARDY, at the Home Office, and presented him an address expressing their devotion to the British Crown. The Home Secretary replied to their address in an appropriate speech, thanking them for their manifestation of loyalty.

Death of Sir David Brewster—Launch of an Iron-Clad.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Sir DAVID BREWSTER, the celebrated English physician and distinguished scientific discoverer and author, died last evening at the advanced age of 87.

The British iron-clad ship-of-war *Hercules*, said to be the largest in the world, has been successfully launched at the Chatham Dockyard.

ITALY.

Banquet to Admiral Farragut by the Italian Parliament.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

A grand banquet is to be given here to Admiral FARRAGUT by the members of the Italian Parliament and the officers of the Italian army and navy. The preparations for the affair have commenced, but the day when it will take place has not yet been fixed.

ROME.

The Pope Declines to Negotiate for a Revision of the Concordat.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 11—Evening.

It is reported that the Pope has declined to enter into negotiations for a revision of the Austrian *Concordat*; and that Prussia has made advances for closer diplomatic relations with Rome.

AUSTRIA.

Reassembling and Organization of the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The Reichsrath has reassembled, and both Houses have organized for business.

GERMANY.

Illness of Count Von Bismarck.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Count von BISMARCK is sick and unable to leave Berlin to avail himself of his leave of absence.

No change in the Prussian Cabinet is proposed.

DENMARK.

Failure of Negotiations between Denmark and Prussia.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Feb. 11—Evening.

It is said that negotiations for a treaty between Denmark and Prussia for the settlement of the questions in dispute between them, have failed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Election in Lower California—Complaints of Americans Against Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Advices from Lower California and Sonora to Jan. 30 have been received.

The elections in Lower California passed off quietly. The Liberal candidate was elected to Congress. JUAREZ failed to receive the electoral vote of Lower California.

The Territorial Assembly has adjourned. Among the laws passed was one prohibiting the use of the stocks as a punishment for refractory persons. An additional duty of four cents per pound has been levied on flour.

The news from the Lower California mines was encouraging.

Inquiries were being made as to what had become of the Lower California Colonization Company. Nothing has been heard of it.

Americans in Sonora and Lower California complain of the insupportable annoyances from Mexican custom authorities, the effect of which will destroy trade and nullify the spirit of the treaties. They call on us to interfere and compel the Mexican Government to place Americans on the same footing with Europeans, or annex Sonora or Lower California. No communication could be had with South Arizona, except by the route through Mexican territory, which subjects travelers to the annoyance of prejudiced officials, and the country is infested with Indians, rendering it necessary to travel sufficiently strong to prevent a massacre.

Proposed Removal of the Capital of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The subject of the removal of the capital of the State from Sacramento to a more suitable locality is being discussed by the Legislature. San Jose offers the State the use of the Court-house, free, for five years, together with a grant of several acres of land, for the erection of a capitol building, and has invited the members of the Legislature to visit the place at the expense of its citizens. The invitation has been accepted, and the Legislature has adjourned over two days for that purpose.

The Savage Mining Company have declared a dividend of $5 per share, payable on the 15th inst.; the Kentuck Mining Company have declared a dividend of $15 per share, payable on the same date, and the Chollar Mining Company have levied an assessment of $50 per share, payable immediately.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Arkansas Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The new Constitution was presented to the Convention last night, after five hours of debate. It came to a vote this morning, which resulted in yeas 45, nays 21.

The following are its main features:

It provides for twenty Senators and eighty Representatives; the executive officers to be elected every four years; no incumbent of one office to be eligible to another during the period for which he was first elected; for an election, by the people, of four Supreme Judges; the appointment by the Governor of a Chief-Justice, to hold his office for eight years, at a salary of $4,000; authorizes a State poll tax of $1 for educational purposes, compelling three months' attendance annually at the schools without distinction of color or sex; enfranchises females and negroes, and makes them competent jurors; disfranchises all those disfranchised by the Congressional Military bills, and who vote against the Constitution; appoints March 13, next as the day for the vote on the ratification of the Constitution and the election of officers made under this Constitution; authorizes Mr. BOWEN, the President of the Convention, Mr. BROOKS, of Phillips County, and Mr. HODGES, of Pulaski County, to appoint judges to ascertain the result of the election, and if adopted to present the Constitution to the President of the United States; directs how the election is to be conducted; voters are required to swear they will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and Arkansas; that they are not excluded from registration by any of the clauses of the second section of the State Constitution; that they never gave aid in secession to any State; that they will accept the civil and political equality of all men before the laws, and not attempt to deprive any person of the right, on account of race or color or previous condition, to vote for or against the Constitution and for the election of officers under this Constitution. Twenty thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

The Convention will adjourn on Thursday.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Tuesday, Feb. 11.

A majority of the Convention met last night at 11 o'clock, and entered their protest against the action of the minority. The Convention then deposed Mr. RICHARDS from the Chair, and elected HORATIO JENKINS President. The Convention reorganized, appointed a new committee, deposed the Sergeant-at-Arms, and elected Mr. M. MARTIN in his place. A resolution was passed declaring that the Convention has power to compel the attendance of absentees.

In the majority Convention to-day twenty-seven delegates were present.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the election of Messrs. Billings, Richards, White, Pierce and Saunders, (colored,) who were expelled. Messrs. Hart, Stearns, Davidson, White and Wells, (colored,) were sworn in to take their places.

An ordinance was passed to pay the expenses of the Convention by the issue of bonds to the amount of $15,000, of which amount $13,000 is to be taken by the supporters of the Convention.

A resolution was passed expunging all the records of the Convention since the 3d inst., except the fact that no quorum was present.

Two of the candidates on the Billings ticket for State and Congressional offices have withdrawn their names.

The Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 11.

In thirty-four counties the vote for the Constitution stands 51,783; registered in the same counties, 111,269. This includes all the negro counties but Hale and Marengo. The twenty-six remaining counties have white majorities, and will not vote at all to carry the Constitution. Eighty-six thousand votes will have to be polled.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

After a stormy and disorderly debate to-day the Reconstruction Convention adopted the resolutions allowing members and employes thirty per cent. additional pay to their per diem, by a vote of 40 to 32. A motion to reconsider the vote was lost, which caused another scene of disorder, amidst which the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The Constitutional Convention was engaged to-day with the trial of AARON ALPEORIA BRADLEY, a negro delegate. By a vote of 64 to 52 the whole matter was recommitted, with instructions to report on Friday next.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The only point of interest in the Convention to-day was the consideration of the report on the Judiciary, in Committee of the Whole. The Convention instructed the Committee in favor of electing Supreme and Superior Court Judges by the people.

Province of Nova Scotia—The Movement for Withdrawal from the Union.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

In the House, last night, after the Attorney-General and Mr. TROOP had spoken, a member gave notice of his intention to move a series of amendments to the Repeal resolutions. The debate on the latter was resumed to-day.

It is generally asserted that the delegation to England on the subject of repeal will proceed by the next Inman steamer, leaving here on the 14th inst. The names of the delegates are not publicly known, but it is reported that Mr. HOWE will be one. The House will probably adjourn for several weeks shortly after their departure.

The *City of Limerick* and other vessels which have arrived here, report very extensive ice-fields midway the Atlantic and off the coast of Newfoundland.

Whisky Seizures in Boston.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Inspector CONATTY and Deputy PORTER, of Collector BAILEY's office, in the Fourth Revenue District of New-York, yesterday made seizures of spirits and rectifying establishments of S. C. BOCHM & Co. and F. E. SANDERSON, in this city. Subsequently, on complaint of SANDERSON, Inspector CONATTY was arrested on a writ issued by the Superior Court of Massachusetts. Application was at once made for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Mr. CONATTY was brought before the Chief Justice. After a hearing this morning, he was discharged. Proceedings have already been taken for the arrest and prosecution of SANDERSON in the United States Court, on a charge of perjury. Action has also been taken against him to recover damages for false imprisonment. The whisky ring in Boston is greatly excited at the vigorous measures taken by direction of Collector BAILEY, who has been here for several days, co-operating with his officers.

Republican Nomination for Police Commissioner.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature was held this evening in the Assembly Chamber, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Police Commissioner. IRA BLACKMAN, of Brooklyn, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 32 of the 47 votes cast.

Burning of the Revenue Cutter Nemaha—Two Men Drowned.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The Revenue Cutter *Nemaha* was destroyed by fire on Friday morning while off Wycomico River. Two of the crew named JOHN GRINNELL, a coxswain, and WM. STRONG, a master-at-arms, were drowned.

Repeal of the Gettysburg Lottery Bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The bill repealing the Gettysburg Lottery bill passed the Legislature to-day.

A DEMOCRATIC SCHISM.

What Mr. Vallandigham Has to Say to the New-York World.

From the Dayton Ledger, in which paper it appears as a communication.

The *World* is a so-called "Democratic" newspaper, published in New-York City. Its editor is one MANTON MARBLE; its proprietors are S. L. M. BARLOW and sundry other wealthy gentlemen of venal Democracy. The *World* was originally "created" in something over six days, as a religious newspaper, and still retains faint traces of its origin. Its old red sandstone was puritan piety; its secondary formation was shoddy and army contracts, especially straw hats and Summer clothing for the soldiers in mid-winter; its tertiary after this wise: As a religious journal it failed; its contracts Congress exploded; as an intensely "loyal" organ it could not compete with the *Tribune*, the TIMES, the *Herald*, and half a score of others, yet something must be done, and MARBLE demanded of Mayor OPDYKE material aid, money to carry it on, saying as Mr. OPDYKE testified under oath, that he preferred greatly to remain a Republican, as he was in principle, but that if the party did not furnish him the means he would sell out to the Democrats. And he did: office, type, presses, fixtures, and himself—good will he had none to sell. Since that time (1862–'63,) he has "hung upon the verge" of the Democratic Party, ignoring its principles, undermining its organization and assailing its public men according to the order of his purchasers and owners. The *World* has no circulation in Central and Southern Ohio, and very little in any part of the State. The Democracy of Ohio have never had any sympathy with it, or its antecedents, or its style or its politics, and will, hereafter, have still less.

These statements and reflections are suggested to us at this moment, by the reading of an article from the *World*, for the circulation of which it is indebted to the Cincinnati *Commercial*—we never see the *World* itself. The article is a very bitter attack upon Mr. VALLANDIGHAM; the bitterness pouring forth in every line, and evidencing that while the *World* and New-York were selected for the incubation, the egg was laid a good deal nearer home. The yelps of anger which it sends forth in every sentence, disclose that it comes from some one who is hurt. In fact, its paternity is clearly traceable to Cincinnati and Columbus, and proves it the joint inspiration of a pair of gentlemen of most delicate and refined "character," who were never known to indulge in profane language upon any occasion. "We have seen," quoth the writers or inspirers, "more direct evidence of his (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's) revengeful exultation over the Democratic losses in that (Eighth) District." Indeed! Telegram and letter referring to telegram were they? Very plain English, surely, and not at all "Senatorial," nor yet "judicial;" but quite full of "character" nevertheless. It is evident that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is not the only "disappointed politician" in Ohio. Others have been disappointed, too; disappointed in the expected proof of a strength and popularity upon which Senatorial honors were demanded. Verily the "sacred cow" of the Eighth District, though vigorously pinched in the udder by Senatorial digits, did not yield the expected milk into the pail prepared for it.

As to the epithets "reckless demagogue," "narrow intellect," "viper," "dispised by his yoke-fellows," "small caliber," "selfish heart," "dunghill cock," and others of a similar kind, and especially the insinuations against his "character," we know that he passes them by with supreme contempt, no matter from how high and "dignified" a quarter they come. As to the latter, he will compare favorably with any of his assailants, open or concealed. He only laughs in scorn at the impotent rage of a rival who is driven to such straits.

As to "the forbearance heretofore practiced by the Democratic Press toward CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, but which has ceased to be a virtue," and the "lenity" which is no longer to be exhibited, we have only to say that, fortunately for the party, neither the *World* nor the individuals who inspire or write for it in Ohio, constitute the "Democratic Press" or control it; but, further, that if any portion of the Press, under the influence of these malign counselors, and regardless of the harmony of the party, should choose to take up the sword against Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, we very coolly and very firmly say unto all such, if foemen worthy of our steel:

"Lay on, Macduff,
And damned be him who first cries
Hold, enough."

But, says the *World*, or rather they who use it: "VALLANDIGHAM has now gone over to the enemy." Indeed, again! Since when? No, gentlemen, no. The enemy are the *World* and they who use it in Ohio for corrupt and selfish purposes, and with the design of destroying the harmony of the party. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has not gone over to them. They do not make up the Democratic Party, nor have they the apostolic keys which open and shut the gates of the party. "Gone over to the enemy!" Cool, that, for a writer in so great a rage! We are reminded of WEBSTER's reply when threatened with being read out of the Whig Party: "Let us see who gets out first." No; Mr. VALLANDIGHAM only proposes to help to rescue the party from a "ring" of selfish and venal politicians, who, through policy and for corrupt purposes, have contributed largely to reverse the current of Democratic success, and are now preparing to destroy the party.

Again the *Python* of the *World*, inspired by the two gentlemen in the cave behind him, (or her,) a precious trio, the *World*, the Flesh and the Devil—says: "The defeat in the Eighth District of Ohio can be very well borne, if it enables the Democratic Party to fling off this viper."

Inuendo, the VALLANDIGHAM aforesaid. Well, if MANTON MARBLE, or his advisers and inspirers, in the delicacy and gaminess of their natures, "pouncet-box in hand," if fearful lest the vulgarity of the "dunghill" crowd should taint their "character," will "spread their light pinions"—very light—and hover over a Democratic mass meeting anywhere in in Ohio next Summer, when Mr. VALLANDIGHAM speaks, they shall have autopsical evidence of the exact manner in which the Democratic masses will proceed to "fling of this viper," meaning again the aforesaid VALLANDIGHAM, otherwise in the indictment called the "pugnacious dung-hill cock," with sundry other *aliases*. Or by going to New-Hampshire, whither Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has been invited to go and speak to the Democracy, they can, perhaps, avail themselves of the same gratifying spectacle within a few weeks.

And now, a final word on the *World* article. We have long believed that there was a class of politicians in Ohio who, pretending friendship, yet secretly desire the defeat of Mr. PENDLETON. Waiting till he had acquired strength and shown some prospect of nomination, they treacherously came into his support, coolly elbowing and shoving aside his older and better friends. And now, when nothing can contribute more to his defeat than a bitter quarrel in the Democratic Party of Ohio, instead of concealing and assuaging it, they invoke, in the distant City of New-York, the aid of the *World*, a paper opposed to his nomination, to spread it far and wide, and thus to accomplish their original purpose. For, weak and vain though they may be, they surely did not imagine that by one rude push of their arm, they could dispose of the object of their jealousy and rage. Mr. PENDLETON, too, may learn by-and-by, like other men in history, by sad experience, that "faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful."

Affairs in Turkey—The New Russian Minister Gen. Ignatieff.

From the Boston Journal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

There seems to be trouble brewing in this section of the globe. I am informed by those who are in position to observe the inside working of public affairs, that some of the Turkish provinces will revolt the coming season. Ever since I can remember the "Eastern question" was about to be settled, but the settlement seems to be as far off as ever. My note book is full of information, derived from good sources, but I have come to the conclusion that the wisest heads know very little about the future of Turkey, and I shall, therefore, only give a few notes.

Last week Gen. IGNATIEFF, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of the Sultan, was called to St. Petersburg by the Czar. It is no ordinary event. GORTSCHAKOFF, Prime Minister, is too far along in years to manage the affairs of the Empire, and this officer, who is but 40 years old, takes his place. He may be ranked as one of the men of the times. He has already made his mark, and world is to hear more of him. We shall be as well acquainted with him by and by as we now are with BISMARCK. He it is who carried the Czar's dominions several degrees southward in Asia—transferring a large portion of Northern China to Russia, and advancing the Russian outposts in the centre of the continent near enough to India to make a sensation at St. James.

When the French and English entered Pekin with force of arms and pillaged the palace, they found IGNATIEFF already there, on such excellent terms with the Emperor of China that the Plenipotentiaries of both countries solicited his aid in the negotiation of treaties. He established the military posts of Southern Siberia, and connected them by great military roads and a telegraph line.

He has not been long at Constantinople, but yet a sufficient time to take a leading position. I am informed that he is a man of rare sagacity and address, with an affability, ease, grace and courteousness that wins universal admiration. He treats every one with the utmost respect; reads men on the instant; is bold, yet prudent. He belongs to young Russia, and has full faith in the destiny of the Empire just as most Americans have in the future of the United States. He has won the hand of a princess of high rank, well educated, speaking English fluently, and charming in person in manner, who while here thought it not beneath her to be on intimate terms with some of the wives of the missionaries of the American Board.

Gen. IGNATIEFF was owner of a large number of serfs, but he supported with all his soul the policy of emancipation, though he was an immediate loser, and now he is for educating them. His great desire is to elevate them. He fully understands that ignorance is weakness, that knowledge is power.

His admiration for the United States is unbounded. Although he was in the heart of Siberia during the war, he kept himself well informed upon American affairs. His sympathies were wholly with the government.

His feelings may be best understood by his remarks uttered not long since at a diplomatic dinner. The Italian Ambassador was present, whose wife is from Mississippi, and who owned a large estate which was confiscated during the war, but which was restored by Mr. SEWARD. The lady is very bitter against the Government and the people of the North.

"The South will yet conquer; the war is not yet over; the world will yet see the cause triumphant," said the lady.

"Madam," said the General, "that never can be. The time has gone by; if it were not, if the South should attempt to divide the Union, and should my aid be needed to preserve it, I would volunteer in the service of the United States."

His admiration for the United States is not dictated by political policy, but by a true, hearty love for our institutions and for the people.

His courage may be seen from his course in not inviting OMAR PASHA to his dinner not long since. He invited FUAD PASHA and KIAMAIL PASHA, two of the high dignitaries of State, but left OMAR, General-in-Chief of the Sultan's army, off the list. The party was quite large, and KIAMAIL PASHA remarked that he and FUAD were the only ones of the Sultan's officers present.

"I could not invite more without including OMAR PASHA," said IGNATIEFF. "Why leave him off?" was the question. "Because I was afraid he would soil my napkins with the blood on his hands!"

This had reference to OMAR PASHA's operations in Crete. Yet, notwithstanding this boldness, he was much liked by the Turks. He goes to take the helm of state, and the time will come when the western nations will feel his power.

OUR WHARVES.

Meeting of the Wharf Owners' Association—Higher Rates of Wharfage to be Demanded.

A meeting of the Wharf Owners' Association, of this City, was held at No. 61 South-street, yesterday, Mr. WM. H. BROWN in the chair.

Articles of association were adopted, in which it was declared that the Association, in view of the present bad condition of the wharves of the City, the greatly increased expense of repairing them, and the low rates of wharfage, is formed for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of wharf-owners. The annual dues were fixed at $10.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS, on behalf of the Committee on Selecting Officers, reported the names of JACOB W. DURYEA for President, WM. H. BROWN for Vice-President and D. COLDEN MURRAY for Secretary and Treasurer. After some debate Mr. MURRAY was elected President, Mr. BROWN Vice-President, Mr. DURYEA Treasurer and Mr. STEPHEN FROST Secretary.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS, on behalf the Committee appointed to examine and report on the various bills before the Legislature relating to the wharves of this City, said they had examined two bills, one drawn up by the Citizens' Committee, and one presented by Mr. ANTHONY HARTMANN. The first said nothing about the rates of wharfage. Mr. HARTMANN's bill met the approval of the Committee, with the exception of one clause, which exempted canal-boats from paying any increased wharfage. The Committee thought the bill would do very well if this clause were struck out.

Mr. MURRAY read a copy of Mr. HARTMANN's bill. It places the rates of wharfage per day for vessels under 100 tons at 2c. per ton; those over 100 and under 200 tons at $2 for the first 100 tons, and 1c. for each additional ton; those over 200 tons at $3 for the first 100 tons, and ½c. for each additional ton.

Mr. ROBERTS said it was well known that in Boston, Philadelphia, New-Haven, Portland and San Francisco, the rates of wharfage are all much higher than they are here. In San Francisco, a vessel that here would pay $3 or $4 per day, would be charged $50 or $60, besides wharfage on all the goods landed. He wished it understood that it is impossible for wharf owners to keep their wharfes in good condition at the present rates of wharfage. They are entirely inadequate.

Mr. BROWN said he was aware that wharfage here was lower than in other cities. The rates in the bill before the Legislature had been put down as low as they could be to allow a return sufficient to keep the wharves in good repair.

Mr. ROBERTS said that the officers charged with getting ships into their berths did not do their duty. He accused them of taking bribes, and said he had once had to pay in order to get a vessel into his own dock.

Mr. DURYEA referred to the question of canal-boats being exempted from any increase of wharfage. He said that an excellent article appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Tuesday which expressed his views on the subject precisely.

Messrs. BROWN and ROBERTS warmly indorsed the article in question.

Mr. ROBERTS said it could be seen, from the high value placed on the steamship wharves on the North River, in the hands of private companies, what the real value of wharf property in this City is. Some of these companies paid $100,000 for a ten years' lease of a wharf, and spent another $100,000 in improving it.

After some further debate the report of the Committee in favor of adopting Mr. HARTMANN's bill, striking out the clause relating to canal boats, was adopted.

An Executive Committee was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Brown, Roberts, Duryea, Murray and Frost.

The Association then adjourned.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A German Attempts to Murder a Servant Girl, and Commits Suicide.

Coroner ROLLINS commenced an inquest yesterday at the Charles-street Station-house over the remains of ALBERT GARAGUON, a German, aged 42 years, who committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat in the kitchen of Mr. HENRY STRAUSS, No. 141 West Thirteenth-street, after an unsuccessful attempt to murder SOPHIA WOELT, a domestic employed there. The circumstances and facts in this singular case are fully narrated in the statements of the two witnesses examined yesterday:

SOPHIA WOELT stated that she was a chambermaid employed by Mr. HENRY STRAUSS, No. 141 West Thirteenth-street, and had known the deceased for the past two years; she at first supposed that he was a single man, and lived in Canal-street; about nine months ago she went to live with him as housekeeper, with a view to marrying him; he proposed marriage, and when she assented, he declined to marry her; soon after this she discovered that he was a married man by opening a letter from his wife; she continued to live with him for five or six months, when she left him and entered service at different places; the deceased followed her and endeavored to persuade her to come back, but she refused; some time ago she informed the deceased that she was engaged to be married, and he threatened to shoot both her intended and herself; she then said that if he did not want her to marry the other young man she would go back to Germany, when he again threatened to shoot her. This morning, (Tuesday,) about 6:30 o'clock, deceased came to the house, and quarreled with witness about a basket. She told him to go and live with his wife, when he became excited. She went into the cellar to get coal, and he followed her, and, telling her to say her last prayers, fired twice at her with a pistol. Neither of the bullets took effect, however, and he attacked her with a razor. During the struggle which ensued the deceased fell, and this witness ran away for assistance. When she came back the deceased was lying in the passage between the kitchen and front basement, with his throat cut, and death ensued in a few moments. About a week ago he showed the witness a pistol, and it was the same that he used in endeavoring to shoot her. Deceased was so intoxicated when he first came to the house that he could scarcely stand.

Catharine Waiter, of No. 183 Hester-street, testified that she had known deceased for twelve years, and he had not lived with his wife all of that time; he was at her house on Monday night, when he gave her two letters which he desired her to keep until Saturday and send them to Germany; if anything happened to him she was to see about his funeral; deceased appeared to be quite despondent, and said that when he first knew Sophia Woelt he had some money, but as he had spent it all his friends had forsaken him; he threatened to shoot himself, when witness and her husband dissuaded him from doing so; he left the house about ten o'clock, and told witness that he had written her a letter which would be found in due time.

On the person of the deceased was found the letter spoken of by the last witness, written in German, in which he requested her to collect certain moneys due him and see his remains decently buried. The body was subsequently removed to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, where the inquest will be concluded to-day.

The Fires in Fulton and Front Streets—Losses and Insurances.

The fire in the building No. 51 Front-street, Monday night, entailed a loss of about the amount reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The loss of TULLMAN, DREYFOUSE & Co., on stock, is $7,000; insured for $5,000 in the Continental, and $5,000 in the Royal, of Liverpool. The building, owned by the estate of DARWIN WOODS, is damaged to the extent of $5,000, and insured for $6,000 in the Union Mutual Company. There were 3,500 barrels flour on storage in the building, owned by W. H. ROBINSON, Jr., DAVID DOWS, SILEMAN & MINER, and MERLE & Co. The loss on this flour is $40,000, and is supposed to be covered by insurance, but the facts could not be ascertained.

By the fire at No. 147 Fulton-street the losses and insurances have been found to be as follows: SWEET & Co., tobacco manufacturers, second, third and fifth floors, loss, $6,000, insured for $4,000 in the Greenwich and $4,000 in the Park Companies; M. LAGOWITZ, cigar-maker, fourth floor, suffered a total loss and is insured for $3,000 in the Market; WELDON & Co., wines and liquors, on the first floor, lost $500 by water, and have a policy for $3,000 in the Western of Buffalo; HAGADORN & RHODES, dealers in fine liquors, in the basement, were damaged $2,500 worth by water, and have policies for $10,000 in City Companies and $20,000 in European companies—names not given. The building suffered to the extent of $8,000, which is only partially met by insurance, there being on it a policy for $6,000.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

Deputy Commissioner HARLAND was in the City yesterday, and spoke several hours at the Cedar-street Headquarters. It is believed that the business of discharging inspectors from the Revenue service in the Metropolitan District will be commenced this week. It is understood that about forty Inspectors will receive notice of dismissal. The Metropolitan Board is closing up its affairs preparatory to transferring the entire business to the hands of the Collectors.

The following seizures are reported under date of the 10th inst.:

An illicit distillery in Flushing-avenue, corner of Carlton-street, Brooklyn. The officers found on the premises one copper still, one hogshead of molasses and six barrels of rum.

Eight barrels of spirits at No. 140 West Seventeenth-street, by Collector FIELD, of the Sixth District. The barrels were marked "rectified, taxes paid."

Four barrels of spirits on a South Ferry boat.

An illicit tobacco factory at No. 638 East Thirteenth-street. On the premises were one tobacco-cutting machine and one barrel of cut tobacco.

Probable Homicide.

Dr. JOSEPH WEINER called at the Coroner's office yesterday, and informed Coroner SCHIRMER that he was called on the 1st inst. to attend JACOB HEFFNER, at No. 99 Sixth-street, who was suffering from a severe wound in the left side, near the nipple. Mr. HEFFNER informed the physician that he had gone over to Long Island a few days before, and while cutting a twig near the Lutheran Cemetery, was accosted by two men who finally snatched the open knife from his hand and stabbed him. In the opinion of Dr. WEINER, the patient would probably die, as the lungs and pericardium were greatly inflamed. The Coroner will hold an ante-mortem examination to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 11—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93¼ for account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds quiet at ....71⅜@71½
Illinois Central Railway Shares 88
Erie Railway Shares 47¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Feb. 11—5 P. M.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 11—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant at a further advance of ⅛d., making a total advance during the day of ¼d. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands ....8⅜d.@8½d.
Middling Orleans ....8⅝d.@8¾d.

The market to-day has been very active and transactions large; the sales exceed the estimates by 5,000 bales, footing up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No. 2 Red Western is 1d. higher, closing at 14s. 4d.; California White firm at the advance reported this afternoon, closing at 15s. 10d. ₩ cental. Oats weak at 3s. 10d. ₩ 45 lbs. Corn steady at 43s. 6d. ₩ quarter for Mixed Western. Barley and Peas unchanged. Flour steady at 37s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 117s. 6d. Pork, 72s. 6d. for new. Lard, 54s. 6d. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 38s. 9d.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet and steady at 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin—6s. for Common, and 11s. for Medium. Turpentine, 35s. 6d. Tallow, 42s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2½d.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Feb. 11—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed stronger at an advance of 1 franc; Standard White was last quoted at 42 francs.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

FLOUR active; Spring Extras, $8 65@$10 50. No. 1 WHEAT moderately active at $2 06@$2 07½; No. 2 Wheat dull at $2 02; buyers offer $2 01½. CORN firmer; New, 81½c.@81¾c.; No. 2, 81¾c. OATS firmer at 51½c. BARLEY more active and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at $2 01@$2 04, for No. 2. RYE very quiet at $1 55@$1 56. MESS PORK firm and advanced 25c.@50c.; sales at $22 25@$22 50 cash, and seller March; Prime Mess firm and advanced 50c.; sales at $18; Extra Prime Mess held at $17 50; $17 was bid. ENGLISH MEATS, 16c. SHORT CLEAR SIDES, 15c., loose, buyer February; Short Ribs, 10½c.@10¾c., loose, 11½c. packed; Cumberlands, 9¾c., loose; Long Clear Sides, 12c., packed; Shoulders firm and advanced ¼c.; sales at 8¾c. loose; Sweet Pickled Hams active and firm at an advance of ¼c.; sales at 13c.@13½c. LARD firm and held at 14c. DRESSED HOGS active and advanced 10c.@15c; light, $8 30@$8 50; heavy, $9 15@$9 15. LIVE HOGS steady and range from $6 75@$8. BEEF CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 79,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,900 Live Hogs, 300 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 Dressed Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

TOBACCO—None offering. COTTON in demand at higher rates but there is none offering. FLOUR quiet and firm. Superfine, $7 50@$8; Extra $9@$9 50; double and treble Extra $12 50@$15. WHEAT—Buyers demand a reduction; sales of Choice Club at $2 15; Prime to Choice Winter $2 50@$2 65. CORN in improved demand but unchanged. OATS easier and improved demand at 68c.@70½c. RYE declining; Choice 58c.@60. BARLEY unchanged; Spring $2 35; choice Fall $2 50@$2 60. PROVISIONS active and firm. PORK held at $22@$22 50. BACON advancing; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@13.; Plain Canvassed Hams, 15c.@15½c.; Sugar-cured, 16c. LARD firm at 13½c.@13¾c., not for first-class lots. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 275 sacks of Wheat, 1,700 sacks Corn, 1,200 sacks Oats, 1,000 sacks Barley.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull at 80c.@84c., ear. OATS dull and lower at 65c.@66c. for No. 1. RYE quiet at $1 60@$1 65. BARLEY advancing and in good demand; No. 1 and extra Fall, $2 40@$2 45. COTTON active and higher at 19c.@19½c. for Middling. Sales of MESS PORK at $22 50; generally held at $23. Sales of BULK MEATS at 9c.@11c.@12c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides. BACON demanded at 10c. for Shoulders, 12c. for Sides, and 12⅛c.@13c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; held at an advance of ⅛c. at the close. LARD quiet at 14c. Gold 141⅜, buying. Exchange dull and in large supply.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

GRAIN IN STORE AND AFLOAT—Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Oats, 60,000 bushels; Rye, 41,000 bushels; Barley, 53,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT, neglected. CORN—Sales 4 cars New at $1 06, on the track; 2,000 bushels Old at $1 05½, in store. OATS—Small sales at 74c. for Western. RYE, neglected. BARLEY—Sales 1,000 bushels Canada at $2. BARLEY MALT—Sales 5,500 bushels at $2 ₩ 32 and 34 lbs. MESS PORK firm at $23 for heavy. LARD—Asking 15c. DRESSED HOGS—Sales 400, averaging 220 lbs., at $10 ₩ cwt.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

COTTON active and advancing; Middlings, 19¼c.@19½c.; sales 6,500 bales; receipts, 2,092 bales; exports, 2,948 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES firm and unchanged. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $10 20@$10 50; Choice, $14@$15@$15 50. CORN dull at $1 05. OATS dull at 84c.@85c. PORK firm at $25 25@$25 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. LARD firm; tierces, 14½c.; keg, 16c. Sterling, 153@156. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ₩ cent discount; Gold, 141¼.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Stocks quiet. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27¾; Reading Railroad, 47⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 142¼.

[Advertisement.]

Sooner or later, a neglected cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh—the avant courriers of consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in bronchial complaints, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attests—while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph office is at No. 201 Broadway. Do yourselves a favor by seeing how simple and efficient it is, and you will not be without it twenty-four hours. E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Siberia	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Feb. 13	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Feb. 15	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND PANAMA.			
Henry Chauncey	Feb. 11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.
Fulton	Feb. 15	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Siberia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:20 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall, &c.—L. Davis, Albert Mathien, A. H. Markham, Moritz Zeigler, R. Gamboa Diez, Rev. H. M. Booth, Theodore L. Booth, S. A. Asch, W. W. B. Marshall, G. R. Hughes, W. S. Negus, Jno. Milne, Jacob Curley, Robert Macey. For California—W. W. Thompson, Jno. P. Green and wife, D. L. Isaacs, Miss Emilie Whitney, Mrs. B. F. Dalton and child, S. M. Shepard, J. S. Rockwell, D. M. Wilson, Jno. O. Earl and wife, A. R. Baldwin and wife, Thomas Sutherland, G. J. Harris, E. W. Spaulding, Mrs. Bishop and child, G. S. Keyes and wife, J. H. Spaulding, A. Harker, wife and 2 children, H. W. Brown, J. Miller, wife and child, 2 daughters and nurse, R. D. Miller, Nathaniel Fleming, Robert Fleming, G. Batlett, R. W. Ryerson, Miss Caroline Beckstein, G. W. Smith, G. A. Thornton, W. B. Harker, G. F. Harker, W. B. Waitlock, Miss Eliza J. Smith, W. Rall and wife, M. N. Stone, R. A. Morse, wife and 4 children, G. Lomer, Jr., S. Sussman, E. Plumbeln, Mrs. Longmore, A. C. Titcomb, Miss Lou E. Shackelford, H. C. Marguard, S. E. Wilson, Mrs. J. T. Haskill, 2 children and nurse, Rev. W. S. Morrison, wife and 2 children, Rev. Joseph Kelry and wife, Wm. Graves, G. W. Miller, Mrs. Bush and daughter, W. H. Butler, A. A. Preston, Miss F. Solomon, Mrs. T. H. Rich, Theodore Jasperson, Mrs. Anna Harding and child, O. L. Dawson, Miss W. Dawson, C. L. Thomas and wife, A. C. Barston, Jr., A. H. Cargill, J. W. Carter, M. E. Carter, Robert Carlton, Morris Glosky, Nathan Mayer, Isaac Colt, Miss Julia Rymanson, Miss Elizabeth Rymanson, Hiram Colt, Miss H. S. Anthony, Mrs. Jno. Van Tine and child, Herbert Bird, Miss Rosa Marss, John Graydon, Dr. S. P. Boyer, Mrs. M. L. Aborn, Rev. L. B. Gray and wife, Mrs. L. Olmstead, James Herr and wife, Miss Sarah Herr, Miss Bice, Miss Judah, Mrs. W. B. Cobb, L. K. Thompson, wife and daughter, Mrs. M. A. Sheldon, Mrs. J. McCall, Mrs. L. C. Fall, Julius Fay, A. Brokaw, M. Lane, David Stoddard, Urnabo Olarte, Mrs. Kline and daughter, L. H. Moore, H. H. Moore, J. McKnight and wife, H. H. Edmunds, M. Hatch and wife, S. H. Brouse, wife and sister, T. F. Hassell, J. H. Mustadier, Mrs. E. N. Torrey and child, Mrs. H. T. Egry, Dr. J. M. Mussey and wife, W. O. McGillis, Ezra D. Simons, Jno. Mack, George H. Ensign, M. Freidlander, S. Norris, G. J. Townsend, A. L. Macomber, W. L. Raymond, J. O. W. Jenkins, J. B. Gregg and wife, Ira Tolman, wife and child, Mrs. Madden, Wm. Crawley, R. C. Irvine and brother, Miss Leoni H. Irvine, E. H. Smith, H. Brener, George Forbes, C. R. Ahern, W. D. Thayer and wife, Mrs. L. A. Stoyell, Miss E. White, A. N. Glover, Mrs. E. C. Evan and 4 children, R. H. Hathaway, L. G. Baker, Horace Wilson and wife, S. H. Dugan, Damon A. Bullock, wife and son, C. F. Mudge, Geo. McGill, L. Langreder and wife, Thomas U. Sweeney, Miss Belle Stein, John Doherty, Wm. Ewers and son, R. C. Jordan, Miss Mary McLaughlin, C. Ruddy, Bridget Ruddy, Lewis Hughes and wife, Henry Eiler, Martin Nox, Charles T. McKay, Michael Burns, Girard Ervin, A. Masseno, wife and child, Henry C. Jones, Mary Malony, Louis Woolf, Thos. Morton, L. Nicolay, wife and 2 children, E. Nicolas, D. Nicolay, John L. Hopkins, Wm. Vinn, Fred. Merrill, Thos. R. King, E. J. Fenn, T. P. Fenn, E. Sharp, daughter and child, T. M. White, J. Synan, G. Creighton, J. M. Moreland, G. W. Thompson and wife, Samuel F. McKennelley, J. Lindsley, Frank Nelson, Miss J. Rutherford, W. Robinson and wife, S. Crandall, Q. Haugh, Mr. Reed, S. Grospelier, John Nolan and wife, A. S. McBeath, W. Armstrong, Mrs. M. Brady and child, T. Pulfer, H. J. Wade, A. F. Mason, S. Payne and wife, Job Edge, Eliza Bulland, Miss Annie Boyd, Miss Margaret King, Isaac Pollock and wife, G. B. Rich, Mrs. M. Gleason and child, U. A. Cheney, M. Hall, T. F. Bowne, H. P. Place and wife, C. H. Minor, A. B. Lovejoy, John Flynn, wife and child, P. Judson, E. F. Merrill, M. S. Merrill, George H. Kingsland, J. Buckmaster, G. W. Crawford, Jno. McCann, W. C. Greenleaf and daughter, C. R. Ahern, Miss Taft, Jno. Creighton, John Graham, W. Lewis and wife, E. M. Alford, wife and child; Miss Mary Riley, Miss Elizabeth Smith, Mrs. Marshall Hubbard, Mrs. Helen Graham, D. M. Zeller and wife, Alex. Hall, George M. Watson, Pat. Gallagher and wife, Thos. Degnan, John Gentry, R. Girard, Jacob Boch, Joseph Boch, Fred. Thomas, Mich. Deneen, John McMullen, David Holliday, Thos. Primrose, John P. Smithiers, John Eller, John M. Savage and wife, John Norton, John Crowley, Francis McMillan, Neil McKeever, Henry Savage, wife and three children; James Lindsay, E. Martin, August Solomon, Thomas Gilchrist, William Stubbs, J. Raymond, Robert Gordon, Samuel Green, wife and child; John Toony and wife, Mary Toony, James Evans and wife, Thomas Packer and wife, S. Packman, wife, two sons and child; Thomas Cogan, W. Brown, John H. Snow, W. Slater, Alfred Collins, G. Hodge, William Harper, N. Oates, John Sherwood, John Robinson, Jas. Nugent, John W. Williams, M. L. Freeman, S. Simmerman, Wm. Andrews, Wm. Hunter, H. Lippman, John Baker, Henry Ruth, John Dempsey, wife and child; James Walden, Charles W. Hilford, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

FEB. 11—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool*—Sister Stanislaus and five nuns, and 25 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 11—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—W. Fielding, J. S. Adams, D. Rubakon, Mr. Lecompte, W. Bayly, L. Henry, W. H. Whaley, J. Pisa, C. Lyne and lady, J. Godfrey, J. P. Scanlon, Mr. Bartol, Mr. Fernandes and lady, E. Bolton and lady, G. H. Elleranger, Mr. Pliilot and lady, E. W. Evans, Mr. Birley, A. Graham, Mrs. May, 2 children and nurse, Miss May, W. Seiten, J. G. Cairns, D. Rhodes, Mr. Mallory, H. Emmitt, J. Chalmers, E. Janson, Mr. Weir, G. H. Turner, J. Turner, G. W. Addison, R. Jackson, Mr. Scott, H. S. Pilkington, Mrs. S. Mee, E. S. Wheeler, Mr. Lee and lady, D. McInnis, G. Turner, Mr. Trisdorfer, Mr. Tweedie and lady, Mr. Filamant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 56 | Sun sets...... 5 31 | Moon rises...10 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 43 | Gov. Island..11 32 | Hell Gate....12 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Virginia, Sherwood, Charleston, Williams & Guion; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Siberia, (Br.,) Hockley, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand.

Ships Leibnitz, (Hamb.,) Bernhold, Liverpool, H. W. O. Edye; Shakespeare, (Hamb.,) Bogesen, London, H. W. O. Edye.

Barks Asov, (Norw.,) Hille, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lusanne, (Hamb.,) Lutn, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lina, (Pruss.,) Umniss, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Lark, Hudjens, Demerara, A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schooners F. G. Davis, Doane, Baracoa via Inagua, B. J. Wenberg; Welcome R. Beebe, Lozier, Gibraltar and Leghorn, H. Baetjer; Sarah Cullen, Aris, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, Kennedy, Liverpool Jan. 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 52 cabin passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 29, off Point Lynas, passed Am. ship California, bound in. Feb. 2, lat. 50 17 N., lon. 22 31 W., passed a bark-rigged screw steamer bound E. Feb. 4, lat. 48 N., lon. 31 W., passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E. Feb. 8, lat. 42 10 N., lon. 57 49 W., passed a steamer, showing three blue lights.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C. with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Thetis, Waldon, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Steamer Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.

Ship Mercury, Stetson, Havre 47 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Has had very heavy weather the whole passage; split sails, carried away chain-plates, &c. Dec. 29, lat. 47 03, lon. 17 10, spoke and supplied schr. Gauntlet, of Liverpool, dismasted, from Tampico for Liverpool.

Ship James Cheston, Means, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Pacific, Foss, New-Orleans 15 ds., with corn and cotton to Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Bark Kosmos, (Brem.,) Wetrriches, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. and 23 passengers to Frederick Schwoom. Jan. 19, lat. 47 56, lon. 37 38, in a heavy gale from W. N. W.; stove life-boat, bulwarks and broke deck-stanchions; split sails and filled the cabin with water.

Bark Jatay, (of Portland,) Lewis, Buenos Ayres 5? ds., with hides and hair to master. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Balear, (Br.,) Hopkins, Remedios 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. Sanchez y Dolz. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. winds. Passed a Br. bark going in.

Schr. Tigress, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Para 32 ds., with rubber and nuts to J. H. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Enchantress, Weoster, Para 32 ds., with rubber and nuts to James Bishop & Co.

Schr. M. L. Springs, Millard, Apalachicola Jan. 15, with cotton to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, with coal for Providence.

HIGHLANDS, Sunset—Nothing in sight bound in. Wind N. W., light and clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Allemannia, for Hamburg; Erin, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Virginia and Key West, for Charleston; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington.

Feb. 10—Steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool via Halifax.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11—Arr. steamship Charleston, from New-York; E. B. Soudor, New-York; Miami, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 11—Put into Norfolk for coal, steamship Gulf City, from New-Orleans for New-York; for a harbor, schr. W. & B. Douglas, Corpus Christi for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 7—Arr. brig Marion, (Br.,) Cardenas 14 ds., for Boston; Jessie Rhynas, Surinam 25 ds., for Boston; schr. Lewis Chester, Savannah, for Boston; Emma F. Hart, Darien, Ga., for Boston; Prairie Bird, Matanzas 19 ds., for Boston; Aid, Baltimore, for Portland; James G. Tarr, Gloucester, for New-York.

Sld. all vessels before reported except schrs. Rossway, (Br.,) Admiral, Juniatta, Nellie C. Paine and brig Aristos, (Br.)

8th, A. M.—Arr. schr. Race Horse, Baltimore, for Salem.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11—Arr. ship City of New-York, from New-York; pilot-boat George Body, from Boston via Rio Janeiro.

Sld. ship Queen Emma, for Falmouth.

The British bark Marmosa, from London, with Government stores, arrived at Victoria yesterday.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Amicus, which arrived from Shanghae on the 4th inst., while at Pier No. 9 East River, was struck by heavy ice at 2 o'clock this morning, (the 11th,) causing her to break from her moorings, carrying four hawsers of nine and seven inches, and four wharpping lines which she had for breasts, also tearing and straining the vessel very much and damaging many sheets of metal; drifted off Robbin's Reef Lighthouse, and came to anchor, with 45 fathoms of cable. At 8 A. M. took a steamtug, and towed to her pier again.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, Jan. 26, bark Irma, Cummins, for New-York in 10 ds.; schr. Lottie Clotts, Endycott, for New-York in 10 ds.; Kendurkeag, Wyatt, for New-York in 10 ds.; Nelly A. Hart, Soper, for New-York in 10 ds.; brig Moonlight, Gilbert, for Boston in 8 ds., all loading; discharging, brigs Mariposa, Nash, from New-York; Paragon, Fitzgerald, from Baltimore; schrs. C. J. Young, Richardson, from New-York, and Margaret E. Graham, Fountain, from Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 11—1:20 P. M.—The steamship City of Antwerp, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York on the 1st inst., arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

THE DEMAND FOR OUR

OVERCOATS $15,

PEA JACKETS $12,

STILL CONTINUE.

We are, therefore, MANUFACTURING them largely and IMPROVING THE STYLE.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

THE SUN,

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,

IS

THE NEATEST, THE CHEAPEST,
THE SHARPEST, THE SMARTEST.

HAS ALL THE NEWS

AND THE

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.

SOLD ON CARS, BY ALL NEWSMEN, AND DELIVERED BY CARRIERS.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

FIRE ESCAPES,

FOR TENEMENT HOUSES.

Made at short notice, in conformity with the requirements of the present law, at JAS. L. JACKSON & BRO.'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. A. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 177 Broadway and 183 Fulton-st.

1868.

GREAT

REDUCTION!!

J. W. BRADLEY'S

PATENT

DUPLEX SKIRTS

FOR THE

MILLION.

THE WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY HAVING PURCHASED THE BUSINESS AND INTEREST OF THE LATE FIRM OF WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, AND HAVING MADE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MACHINERY AND LABOR FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE CELEBRATED

PATENT DUPLEX SKIRTS,

ARE NOW ENABLED TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL THEM AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. THEIR OBJECT IS TO PLACE THESE SKIRTS IN THE MARKET AT SUCH PRICES AS TO MAKE IT AN OBJECT FOR THE

MILLION TO PURCHASE

THE PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) SKIRT IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER SKIRT MADE. THEY ARE WARRANTED TO OUTWEAR ANY TWO OR THREE SINGLE STEEL SPRING SKIRTS, AND THE PRESENT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

MAKES THEM THE CHEAPEST BY FAR, AS WELL AS THE MOST DURABLE, STYLISH, GRACEFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT TO THE WEARER THAT IS MANUFACTURED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY of NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS of the PATENTED "METALLIC ENDS," SUSPENDERS of our own manufacture, EQUAL in STYLE and QUALITY to the BEST French suspenders and at MUCH LOWER PRICES.

WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MF'G CO.,

Warerooms and Office

Nos. 97 Chambers and 81 Reade Sts.,

NEW-YORK.

DR. J. J. CRAVEN,

OF

NO. 19 BREVOORT-PLACE.

BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE,

Gives special attention to diseases of the STOMACH and KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, and all other disorders depending upon the derangements of these organs, cured by an entire new and scientific system. Advice given and remedies suggested after a thorough and critical examination, based upon a chemical and microscopic analysis of the secretions.

HEADACHE, DIMNESS OF VISION,
VERTIGO, NAUSEA, NEURALGIA,
COLD EXTREMITIES, SORE THROAT,
an irritative and provoking COUGH,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,

with many other unpleasant phenomena, are indications of an impaired condition of the digestive functions. In too many instances these symptoms are treated individually, endangering delicate and vital organs, and wasting time and money, when the difficulty could be removed at once by regulating the functions and reestablishing the tone of the stomach. Dyspepsia has ever offered a stubborn resistance to treatment, and proved a terror to patient and physician. Relief can only be obtained, and advice made effectual by a careful and critical examination, both as to the physical and moral condition and habits of the patient, and rigid rules established, thus rendering aid to remedies suggested.

Within the last few years a marked and appalling increase has been observed in diseases of the kidneys, and hundreds have fallen victims to the dreadful malady known as

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Dr. Craven has been for a long time engaged in investigations and a series of experiments seeking light as to the cause and treatment of this malady, and has obtained a knowledge as to prevention and treatment.

It was the Doctor's intention to have given the result of these investigations to the world gratuitously; but by the advice of his friends, and justified by all the common rules that govern mankind, he has decided to make them useful first to those who bestow their patronage and confidence. Organic and functional diseases of the kidneys cannot be decided upon or treated without careful chemical test and microscopic examination, together with an analytical knowledge of the water used by the patient.

A visit to Dr. Craven will convince the afflicted that he has made a careful and especial study of the stomach and kidneys, and his plan of treatment must prove successful.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. As the Doctor is desirous of devoting a portion of his time to the worthy poor, they will be treated gratuitously from 9 A. M. to 12 M. on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Permission has been received to use the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1868.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I cannot withhold the expression of gratitude I feel for the great benefit I have received from your treatment, of what to others, including some of the most eminent Physicians in this country and Europe, seemed an incurable malady.

For years I had suffered the most intense agony from a deranged and disordered stomach, producing Dyspepsia, derangement of the Liver, loss of appetite, and as the result, great weakness and an entire prostration of the nervous system, which neither medicine, change of climate or extensive travel in foreign countries had any power to alleviate. It is now a little more than three months since I placed myself under your treatment and commenced the use of your remedies, and to-day I am comparatively well, almost every vestige of my old complaint having left me. As an aid to yourself and a benefit to mankind I desire you to make this letter public, and if you deem it an advantage refer to me personally.

I am, Sir, with gratitude,
Your obedient servant and sincere friend,
J. HARRINGTON, West 25th-st.
To J. J. CRAVEN, Physician and Chemist.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 181 Water-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 221, Feb. 11, 1868.
48, 69, 49, 27, 40, 64, 22, 47, 59, 39, 7, 16, 71.

PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 222, Feb. 11, 1868.
41, 50, 57, 22, 39, 43, 13, 17, 44, 7, 9, 27.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 169, Feb. 11, 1868.
72, 32, 18, 45, 36, 28, 38, 7, 78, 40, 22, 49, 3, 1.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 170, Feb. 11, 1868.
14, 67, 73, 28, 60, 15, 7, 24, 33, 27, 31, 48, 39.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 16 Broadway.